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THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Reception of the Mails by the Arabia.

Detailed Statements of the War Question.

MOVEMENT OF ENGLISH POLITICS.

Interesting Extracts and Correspondence.

The mails by the steamship *Arabia*, at Boston from Liverpool, at an early hour yesterday, were received here last evening. They furnish us with unusually important details of European affairs at this critical juncture, and with a variety of interesting correspondence.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The Defeat of the Ministry and Dissolution of Parliament—The State of Political Parties—Operatic and Dramatic Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, April 8, 1859.

When I wrote to you, last week, no one in the ranks of the Liberal party believed in the immediate likelihood of a dissolution of Parliament, and save the members of the Administration, few on the Conservative side suspected what was even then decreed. So well, indeed, was the secret kept, when at last it was divulged, on the 3d inst., by Minsters, many of their staunchest supporters made no concealment of their surprise and chagrin. They expected either a resignation of office or a challenge to the Opposition to bring forward a direct motion of want of confidence, which it would have been notoriously difficult to carry, owing to the freshly-reopened feuds between Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON. But literally, no one of sober judgment among the uninitiated dreamt of dissolution after the defeat of Government by 39. Lord DERBY took especial care to tell the Peers that he and his colleagues had been unanimous on the question. I believe, however, that it was not without some trouble they were eventually brought to agree, and that but for the indomitable persistency and predominating energy of Mr. DISRAELI, who is known to have entertained this view from the outset, so great an experiment would not have been attempted.

Now that it has been decided on and people are recovered from their surprise, it begins to be felt that it was after all about the best thing to be done under the circumstances. Neither the present Cabinet, nor any that could have been formed out of certain sections of the Opposition, would have had strength or solidity. The Tories might have continued to hold office for a couple of months longer, but they could have accomplished nothing in the way of useful legislation. For the short interval that seemed to place the gains of victory within their grasp, the Whigs betrayed all the irritability and mutual distrust which has so long paralyzed them. Lord JOHN RUSSELL was of course peculiarly disappointed when Friday and Saturday last rolled by and he received no message from the Queen; but I think the best judging of his friends concur in rejoicing that the reins were not thrown to him by Lord DERBY, and that the decision of who shall be Minister during the rest of the year has been transferred to the new House of Commons. It has already had the effect of compelling Lord JOHN to abandon his reserve on the subject of Reform, and to declare himself in favor of a £6 occupation franchise in towns, of the abolition of thirty nomination seats instead of fifteen, as proposed by Lord DERBY, and of a disposition to yield on the subject of the Ballot. However cautious and limited all this may seem to those who are familiar with Democratic institutions like those of the United States, they are, perhaps, upon the whole, as much as any one at all acquainted with the existing state of things in this country could hope to see carried. The silent strength of resistance to everything like real extension of popular power, is immense. My firm persuasion is that the Conservatives, as a party, will gain by the dissolution. The Radicals will probably gain something too; the mere Palmerstonians being likely to lose. A great effort is making in the City to get up a requisition to Lord STANLEY and Mr. THOMAS BARING, sufficiently strong to induce them to come forward as candidates; as yet, however, the quality of the signatures is hardly such as is likely to tempt either of them irresistibly. What they may ultimately do in the matter for the sake of their party I do not pretend to say. Mr. BARING is, beyond all doubt, the man best qualified personally and by position to be member for London. Fifteen years ago he was induced by the late Sir ROBERT PEEL to contest the representation, on Protectionist principles, with the late Mr. PATTISON, a leading Director of the Bank of England, who stood as a Free-trader. It was one of the most animated and most expensive struggles in electioneering warfare that has been known in England during the present generation. Mr. BARING was defeated by a considerable majority, and Mr. PATTISON, who weighed about seventeen stone, had his effigy exhibited in every print-shop window, as a "Great Fact." A few months after Sir ROBERT PEEL declared his intention to repeal the Corn laws, and pleaded among other extenuating circumstances of his desertion of his party, that for some time previously he had become convinced that change was inevitable. Mr. BARING, who had borne his defeat without good humor, could never forgive the statesman who had pushed him forward as a young man entering public life to fight a desperate battle for a flag he was prepared to burn; and among the most decided of the mutineers who denounced Sir ROBERT PEEL's authority in 1846 was the present head of the house of BARING. I have very little doubt myself that if he agrees to stand for the City he will be returned as the right man in the right place; for four out of five of the constituency do not pretend to care about reform, and if there is any genuine feeling on the subject among our great plutocrats, it is decidedly against widening the basis of representation. Lord STANLEY would have had a better chance six months ago than to-day, but his letter censuring Lord CANNING, which was written against the remonstrances of his Council in Leadenhall-street, and his deplorable blunders respecting Indian finance, which his father was obliged to confess and apologize for the other day, have materially lowered his position in the eyes of business men; and party feeling does not seem to me to be strong enough to bring him in. Few other electoral contests as yet announced give any promise of exciting interest. The prorogation is expected to take place on the 16th or 18th instant; but the writs will be probably made returnable so as to prevent the elections taking place during Passion Week. The new Parliament will probably not assemble until the end of May.

The feeling about Continental affairs slowly but steadily deepens into gloom. The best informed people here, both in political and monetary circles, begin to look upon the proposed Congress with increasing doubt as to its usefulness. There is a very strong belief that Russia meditates decisive measures for the recovery of her prestige; and that her tone in negotiation, if not formally in unison with that of France, will in reality emanate from the same spirit. Lord PALMERSTON brings the subject of foreign affairs under the notice of the House of Commons to-night, ostensibly for the purpose of extracting from Ministers some declaration of their intention in joining the Congress, but more with a view, it may be presumed, of stating his own sentiments, or that portion of them which he thinks may be seasonably put forward on the eve of the elections. Were he to state fully what he thinks of foreign affairs, it would not promote the realization of his hopes of a return to office, at least as far as the Court is concerned. His speech against the dissolution, in the recent debate, wherein he laid down the right of the House of Commons to refuse certain votes of Supply, in order to prevent the exercise of the royal prerogative, is said to have given great offence in the highest quarter. In consequence of this, some days afterward the veteran diplomatist endeavored to efface the impression by voluteering a statement *apropos* of nothing in particular, to precisely the contrary effect. The corrective speech, however, was delivered awkwardly, and with far less force than the one which had given umbrage; and Lord PALMERSTON, who has never been a favorite with the Queen, is less so now than ever.

Covent Garden Opera has begun without much *éclat*. Mademoiselle LOTTI is very pretty and sings well. Her acting is without any great pretension, but is graceful and expressive. Mme. DIDIER, as New-York knows, has an excellent voice, and DE BASSINI, the *basso*, is a great accession to the strength of the company. But the new tenor BALDI, is neither effective nor pleasing. His appearance is much against him, and he has not a notion of the meaning of light and shade, either in his acting or in his singing. Mlle. CALDERON made her first appearance last night in "Sonnambula." She is in every way inferior to Mlle. LOTTI, and is not likely to prove an additional attraction. The new rival opera at Drury Lane does not open till the 24th. Mr. E. T. SMITH is in Paris, where he is still negotiating for additional talent, although his corps already advertised embraces so many stars of the first magnitude.

LOLA MONTEZ made her *début* last night in London as a lecturer on "The Characteristics of Society in America." St. James' Hall was well filled, and all the lighter portions of her discourse were listened to with attention, and received with applause. When she got to talking politics, however, it was soon evident it wouldn't do. People here do not understand a woman haranguing about party matters at home; but when party politics abroad are the thing, and a lady is the lecturer, they won't stand it at any price; and so LOLA MONTEZ must have perceived, last night, when the elderly gentlemen took up their hats, and began to move off, first in twos and threes, and afterwards by dozens. Still, I think she will probably contrive to mend this fault, and to become generally popular.

At the sitting of the House this evening, Mr. DISRAELI made an appeal to Lord PALMERSTON not to bring forward the subject of Foreign Affairs, promising at the same time that in the course of next week he would, on the part of the Government, introduce the question in a shape that would afford ample opportunity for discussion, if members deemed it fit to do so. It was subsequently understood in the House, that *most* important negotiations now known to be carrying on with respect to the proposed basis of the Congress, had been all but broken off, and that the question of their resumption was just now trembling in the balance. Lord PALMERSTON, of course, did not hesitate to defer his statement.

THE NEWS FROM FRANCE.

More Imperial Reviews—Increase of the French Army—A Nobleman Arrested for Swindling—Meyerbeer, the Musical Composer, and the Emperor—Literature, the Drama and Personalities—Return of Paul Morphy to America.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thurs lay, April 7, 1859.

His Majesty favored us with another review on Sunday last, less brilliant but more numerous than the one which preceded it a fortnight ago. The first review was composed only of the Imperial Guard, numbering twenty thousand men; the second one was made up by the garrison proper of the Department of the Seine, comprising Paris and the defence of its approaches, and numbered thirty-five thousand men, of all arms. No incident worth noting occurred during this review, if we except a little enthusiasm ingeniously got up by the Empress, in favor of the Prince Imperial, who was again on the ground in the uniform of a Grenadier of the Guard. The people were allowed to approach the balcony of the Military School, where her Majesty held the little Corporal up in her arms to the view of the populace, the little fellow vigorously kissing his hand, in answer to the applause, and smiling thanks, as best he could, from under his bear-skin cap.

A week before this review took place an order was issued from the War Department that hereafter each regiment of the line should consist of four instead of three battalions, and that the number of men in each battalion should be increased from 600 to 800. On Sunday this change had already taken place in the regiments on review, a fact which shows the perfect organization and the resources of the French army. By this new arrangement the effective force of a regiment will be increased from 1,800 to 3,200 men. The companies in each battalion, which were formerly eight, will now be reduced to six. The soldiers for the active battalions will be taken from the battalions at the depôts, where they will be replaced by recruits; additions will also be found in the ranks of the men on furlough. It is said that fifteen new regiments of artillery are to be added to the nineteen already in service, making a total of thirty-four regiments of this arm of the service.

Notwithstanding the considerable number of soldiers in Paris and the environs, and the repeated assertions of the Government, that no preparations are being made for war, we are compelled to believe, from the multiplicity of evidence that comes to us of the fact, that at Lyons, and at another point still nearer the Sardinian frontier, there are now collected very nearly two hundred thousand men, with ample material for a foreign campaign. This does not, in fact, argue that war is inevitable, but it is an admission that it is possible, and shows that the French army is ready for immediate and rapid action. General DE MARTIMPREY, of Crimean celebrity, will command the frontier forces.

An arrest has just taken place in Paris, which has thrown the aristocratic Faubourg into consternation. The prisoner is a Count DE VASSY-BEAUMONT, not one of the spurious kind, but a member of the old *noblesse*, numerously connected to other noble families of France. The offence is one of swindling, but singular for its gravity and for its awkwardness of execution. The Count dressed up a friend in the uniform of a General of the French army, and with this false General, whom he represented to be an aid-de-camp of the Minister of War, he went to a large manufactory of saltpetre, and offered the proprietors, if they would pay to the Minister through the aid-de-camp the sum of 50,000 francs as a bonus, or bribe, that they should have large Government orders for saltpetre during the preparations that were going on for war. The manufacturers caught at the bait, and paid over the 50,000 francs. The discovery of the affair was made in the following way: The uniform was demanded by the false General for the review of the Imperial Guard, which took place two weeks ago; but, since Generals on duty never require to borrow their uniforms, he told the costumer that he was from one of the departments, that he was in Paris by accident without his uniform, and that he desired to join that day in the suite of the Emperor at the review. In this way he obtained the loan of the uniform; but the costumer did not like the movements of the *soi-disant* officer, and from the fact that it was rare to lend uniforms for other purposes than balls, he feared that he had become a party to some conspiracy against the Emperor's life. No sooner, therefore, had the gentleman left his establishment than the costumer ran to the Commissary of Police of his quarter and communicated to him what had occurred, with his suspicions. That day the suite of his Majesty, which numbered perhaps a hundred officers, was closely scrutinized; but no officer made application who was not well known. The moment it was seen that a falsehood had been told in regard to the use to which the uniform was to be put, it was evident that some rascality was on foot, and the police at once set to work and soon brought the truth to light. Swindling of this character is severely punished in this country, and the Count, the false General, and another person who aided them, have been thrown into prison to await their trial. Bail has been refused, as is usual in France for most criminal offences. But what in America will seem most curious, the manufacturers of saltpetre who paid the bonus, will be prosecuted by the Government, and undoubtedly punished, for *supposing* that a Minister of the Crown could be corrupted!

MEYERBEER, the author of "Robert-le-Diable," the "Huguenots," the "Prophete" and the "Etoile du Nord," has achieved a new triumph by his "Pardon de Ploërmel," just produced at the Opera-Comique. For many months the event has been looked forward to with great interest, since the public were given to understand by those who had heard the rehearsals that it was perhaps superior to any of the distinguished author's previous works. Many delays occurred in its production, proceeding generally from the exigencies of the author himself, who superintends the rehearsals of his pieces with the minutest care. From the moment, in fact, that MEYERBEER delivers his piece to the manager, he no longer belongs to himself—his life is the property of his work. Nothing escapes him; he thinks of his piece by day—he dreams of it by night, not only of the music, but of the poem, of the singers, of the scenery, and of the most vulgar details. He is full of resources and ingenious inventions, to give effect and originality to his pieces. It was he that invented the stove-pipes in which the admirable chorus of the demons in "Robert" is sung; he invented the sun of the "Prophète," and the skaters of the same opera; he has invented in the "Pardon" a scene in which goats are brought upon the stage and made to play a part, as well as a cascade of living water. During the rehearsals of the latter piece the ordinary thunder of the theatre did not suit him; he declared it impossible to get up a respectable storm with such thunder, and he stopped the rehearsals till he could invent something better. The author started on a voyage around town to discover a noise that suited him. He tapped against walls, gongs, steamboat boilers, and everything in fact that emitted a sonorous sound. After several days' search, and as he was passing some buildings in course of demolition, he heard a sound that made him cry Eureka! It was the noise made by stones passing down from a great height through a wooden box, placed at such an angle to the house as to prevent the stones from acquiring a velocity that would break them on reaching the ground. MEYERBEER hurried to the theatre, and put the carpenters to work on a similar box. When finished he tried the stones, but in the house the noise was modified, and did not meet his expectations—so he changed the stones for smooth pieces of iron, made expressly, and these produced the desired sound. It is this invention which furnishes the thunder in the "Pardon de Ploërmel."

The Court were present at the first representation of the "Pardon of Ploërmel," and between the second and third acts their majesties sent for MEYERBEER, who was on the stage, to come to their box. After complimenting the *maestro* on the beauties of his piece, the Emperor added,

"For my part, Monsieur, I thank you for giving France the preference in bringing out your *chefs-d'œuvre*."

"Sire," replied MEYERBEER, "I do not merit your thanks; it is I, on the contrary, who ought to be grateful for the reception kindly given me by France, the country where I find the best artists and the best judges. Moreover the reign of your Majesty has brought me good fortune, since this is the third work I have brought out since you have governed the country."

"Monsieur MEYERBEER," then said the Empress playfully, "I hope that now you have no longer any reason for not giving us the *Africaine* at the opera."

"Pardon, Majesty, there is still something wanting," replied MEYERBEER.

"And what can that be?"

"Alas! Madame, it is the *Africaine!*"

MEYERBEER, although he has an annual income of fifty to sixty thousand dollars, lives in furnished rooms, and has only for carriage the first public cab that passes the streets. He treats himself like a miser, but to others and especially to the artists that represent his pieces, he is generous to extravagance: he scatters his gold by the handful. He denies luxuries to himself that he may be generous to those around him. But the Press is his hydra, his head of Medusa. He trembles before the most insignificant of editors, if he have but a circulation of twenty five copies! The first day of representation he is feverish, even ill. He doubts his success, and builds up phantoms of lost reputation, he that wrote "Robert" and the "Prophete!" The four hours of a first representation are for him four hours of torture.

RISTORI, who came near being poisoned lately by a jealous rival, plays to-morrow night for the first time this year, at the Italians. The opening piece is "Fedra," (Phedre,) which will be followed by "Polyeucte," and a new Cassandre.

The last number of the *Revue Contemporaine* publishes a lengthy and most erroneous history of journalism in the United States. The writer commences by apologizing to American susceptibility on the subject of foreign criticism, and notices the loss of reputation by DICKENS, MARRYATT, MRS. TROLLOPPE and Miss MARTINEAU. He hopes that he may not meet with the same fate, and with this suggestive preface commences his labor, the result of which is, that the only publications in America worthy to take rank among the periodical publications of Europe, are *Brownson's Quarterly* and the *American Review*. Out of the other four thousand journals, not one is worthy even of being named. So hide your diminished heads, you other small fry—or else take pattern of the journals of Paris and make yourselves somebody!

The *Revue Brittanique*, on the other hand, publishes a long study, as its leading article, on the Railroads of the United States, which I think does the subject full justice; but the article is drawn principally from facts found in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

The Black Doctor has received his *quietus* at the hands of the Faculty. After a long *exposé* of the progress of his experiments at La Charité, made before the Academy of Medicine, by M. VELPEAU, at its sitting of last week, the Academy unanimously voted in the interest of the patients and the dignity of the profession to expel him from the hospital. The Doctor accordingly found the entrance of the hospital refused him the following morning; but the Minister of State has not yet withdrawn the permission to practice in France, although recommended by the Academy. Other pamphlets are promised us on this subject, and it is evident we have not yet reached the end.

PAUL MORPHY, the great chess player, has just left Paris for England, from whence he soon sails to the United States. Before leaving a dinner was tendered him at which M. ST. AMANT presided, and at which the usual speeches were made. LEQUESNE's bust in marble, of the guest, was crowned with laurel on the occasion, as a token that the assemblage considered him the greatest chess player that ever lived.

All the pictures of ARY SCHEFFER, recently deceased, are soon to be collected together and exhibited at the house of the Marquis of HERTFORD, on the Boulevard des Italiens, for the benefit of the Artists' Association and the reputation of the deceased. The Committee is composed of the following gentlemen: The Count de Morny, the Marquis Maisons, the Marquis of Hertford, and Messrs. Edmond Fould, Ingres, Delacroix, Horace Vernet, Robert Fleury, Pernet, Jules Cavelier, Henriquel-Dupont and Louis Gallait.

The heat, although it is but the first week in April, and we are in latitude 49°, is oppressive. The thermometer is at 75°, the trees are covered with leaves, and people may already be seen bathing in the Seine.

MALAKOFF.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Debate in Parliament on the Defeat of the Ministerial Reform Bill.

In the House of Lords, on the 4th, Lord DERBY, in order to make a statement on the present state of affairs, moved the adjournment of the House. It must be fresh, he said, in the memory of their Lordships, that on Thursday night last the House of Commons had, after a debate of seven nights, characterized by the greatest ability and courtesy on both sides, adopted the resolution of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and pronounced a decision adverse to the bill introduced by the Government for amending the representation of the people. There were, in consequence of this decision, but two alternatives left for himself and colleagues—either to resign office, or to dissolve the present Parliament and appeal to the country. It had been suggested, both by their friends and by their enemies, that another course was open to the Government, but such a course would not have been respectful to the House of Commons, nor in unison with constitutional practice. Besides, it was impossible for Her Majesty's Government to conceal from themselves that the vote of the House of Commons was equivalent to a vote of want of confidence, and he thought the Government would have laid themselves open to a charge of indifference if they took no notice of such a decision. Before stating the course which the Government intended to pursue, he begged their Lordships to remember the circumstances under which he had accepted office, and the difficulties with which he had had to contend. *The present distracted state of parties in the House of Commons rendered it almost impossible to administer the affairs of the nation.* He excepted, indeed, the Conservative Party from this censure, whose unwavering, cordial, and generous support he had received for so many years, and then proceeded to enumerate the various political achievements of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, whose ability and energy as an advocate of Reform every one would acknowledge, but *whose intentions resembled more the zeal of a lover than the judicious superintendence of a parent.* It had been the peculiar fortune of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, from the restless energy of his disposition, to overthrow many Governments, not only of his opponents, but also of his friends. The consequence of such conduct was that hardly a year now passed without a Ministerial crisis, and *if the system were persevered in it would put an end to all Government*, for it inflicted injury at home and damaged the influence of the country abroad. In accepting office, he had endeavored to carry on the Government not by embittering, but by conciliating all parties, until a party should be formed capable of carrying out a fixed and definite policy. One of the questions bequeathed to him by the late Government was the *damnosa hereditas* of Parliamentary Reform. He had in consequence introduced a bill to meet that question. The way that bill had been received was well known to their lordships. It had not been suffered to be read a second time, and to be amended in Committee, but had been met by a resolution, which, according to some authorities, was contrary to Parliamentary practice, and had been swamped without discussion. Had the bill been proceeded with in Committee, he and his colleagues were prepared to vindicate its principles as well as to consider proposed alterations, which, if admissible, no false pride would have prevented them from accepting. An opportunity had thus been given to the House of Commons to settle this question, but they had preferred the interests of party to the interests of the country. In his speech in the House of Commons Lord PALMERSTON had said that the Government should be contented to keep their places and do "our" bidding; but he begged to tell Lord PALMERSTON they would do no one's bidding but that of the Queen as long as they retained her confidence. But whose bidding were they to do? Was it that of the Liberal Party, who were of such motley and heterogeneous materials that it did not know what its bidding was? He would not disguise from the House the difficulty in which the Cabinet was placed by the refusal of the second reading of the bill. There were but two courses open to them,—the first was to dissolve Parliament, and the second to tender their resignation to Her Majesty. Considering, however, the present grave condition of European affairs, and the domestic interests of the country, he had deemed it his duty to recommend to her Majesty *as early a dissolution of Parliament as was consistent with the public service.* Her Majesty had consented to this proposal, and he looked with confidence to the appeal about to be made to the country. The Ministers, he considered, had redeemed their promise by the introduction of the bill, and held themselves free on that ground. He was not afraid to go to the hustings on this question, for the measure, which had been by the decision of the other House deferred to another session, was a large and liberal measure; much mischief had been done by that decision, and no principle produced on which another Reform bill could be based. It was not, however, on the Reform question only he appealed to them as Englishmen and lovers of fair play, whether they could sanction the overthrow of a Government which had been defeated, not by fair Parliamentary opposition, but by what, not to use an offensive term, he would call an ingenious manœuvre.

Lord GRANVILLE agreed with Lord DERBY in his opinion about parties, but still thought that Government should have a sufficient majority in the House of Commons to carry out a policy of their own. He vindicated Lord JOHN RUSSELL from the fierce and inaccurate statement of Lord DERBY. He could not admit that the present Government had a monopoly o maintaining peace in Europe, and thought there were statesmen in both Houses of Parliament as capable to do so as the present Ministry. In respect to the Reform Bill, there was not a single person, except those in Government, who did not object to the bill, and now he was glad to see that Lord DERBY himself was prepared to abandon it. He was not afraid of an appeal to the country, but the adoption of such a course threw a grave responsibility on those who advised it. What was the Cabinet going to the country for? To confirm their policy? The present Cabinet had no policy, but wanted the country to make one for it. In his opinion, it would have better become a great statesman boldly to announce to the nation what policy he intended to adopt.

The motion was then withdrawn.

After the orders of the day had been disposed of the House adjourned at 25 minutes past 7 o'clock.

In the House of Commons,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, moving, as a matter of form, that the House do adjourn, announced that after the vote of the House on Thursday evening, it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with their bill to amend the representation of the people, or to propose any other measure with the same object. He protested against the doctrine that the question of Parliamentary reform was the patronage of any individual, or the privilege of any particular party. It was in the power of the Government to deal with this or any other public question in the manner which they deemed most expedient for the welfare, or the most conducive to the public interests. The question of Parliamentary reform, he observed, might be viewed in two lights, Conservative and revolutionary. Those who regarded it, like the Government, in the first point of view, would wish, in any change, to preserve the present character of the House of Commons, as representing various interests; those who looked at it in the other light would attempt to change its character, and make it the representative of the voice of the numerical majority. The vote of the House had rendered it necessary for the Government to consider their position in that House; and, influenced by three powerful considerations; they had determined to retain their offices under circumstances which, he admitted, involved a degree of mortification, but with a feeling that, on the whole, they were doing their duty to the country. He offered acknowledgements to members on the benches behind him, and to members who sat below the gangway, for their support, and to the House generally, especially the Opposition, for the courtesy and kind feeling with which they had supported him as leader of the House, with a numerical minority. In their present position he would state the course which the Government felt it their duty to take. Considering the state of parties in that House; that a number of sections of members could at any moment combine and overthrow the Queen's Government in whatever hands; and believing that such a state of affairs was prejudicial to the reputation of Parliament and to the best interests of the Empire, and that it was important that the authority of the Government should be supported by the authority of Parliament, the Government had advised Her Majesty, who had adopted and sanctioned this advice, to exercise her prerogative, and, by dissolving the present Parliament, to recur to the sense of her people. Under these circumstances, it was his duty to inform the House that, as soon as the urgent requirements of the public service were satisfied, Parliament would be prorogued, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

Lord PALMERSTON said he was sure he expressed the general feeling of the House in acknowledging the courtesy and fairness of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Although he did not taunt the Government with remaining in power in their present circumstances, he did not consider the late vote as one of censure; *as such he would not have supported it*; it was only an expression of the feeling of the House upon a measure, or parts of a measure, before it. His opinion was, that if the Government felt it their duty to retain their office, they should either have withdrawn the bill or altered it in Committee, so as to adapt it to the opinion of the House, and he did not think that to pursue either course would be any disparagement to political honor. He did not offer any obstacle to their carrying out the advice they had given to Her Majesty, but he thought it was very unwise advice. The question that would be put to the country was, not what men should be in office, but what should be the Reform bill to be brought in by the Government. If he were to attempt to prophesy the result, he should say that the Parliament which the present Government would call together would be far more likely than the present to decide that power ought to be transferred to other hands. He entreated them to take the earliest moments to dissolve Parliament; great embarrassment and inconvenience would result from delay.

Mr. BRIGHT felt with many members that the course adopted by the Government would lead to a large amount of personal inconvenience; but, under all the circumstances of the case, it was impossible for him to come to any other conclusion than that *the Government had taken the constitutional course they were bound to take.* They had been defeated by a majority exceeding one-half of the members of the House, and the question ought to be remitted to the constituency before it was reproduced for adjudication there. But while he applauded the course they had taken, he protested against the attempt of Mr. DISRAELI to get up a little political capital by representing that the country had the option between his own measure, conservative in its character, and one that was revolutionary. It was very odd, he remarked, that his Conservative bill should have had more determined opponents on his own side of the House than on the other. He (Mr. BRIGHT) was not afraid of the tribunal before which the Government were about to bring this question. Any measure of reform he should propose would be in the lines of that of 1832; if that would be revolutionary, he did not understand the meaning of the term. He warned the members of the Government, when they went to the hustings, against making such a charge as this; if they did so, they must take the consequences. He should like to go to this election in a spirit of calmness, and, the Government giving all the figures, to discuss the question fairly.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL observed that if, as Mr. DISRAELI contended, it was competent to any person or party to introduce a measure of reform, it was equally competent to any person or party to judge of and oppose it; but this privilege Mr. DISRAELI seemed to deny him, by censuring him for his opposition to the bill, an opposition which, he had stated, was dangerous to the peace of Europe. If this were so, the responsibility would rest upon the Government who brought in such a bill. But he believed that the opposition to the bill would have no influence whatever upon the peace of Europe. Considering the state of public business and that of affairs abroad, he thought the *Government should have exhausted every means of settling this question before they resorted to a dissolution.* He stated his notions of what a Reform bill should be; that he should propose a £10 franchise for counties, and to reduce the yearly value for boroughs from £10 to £6; and he believed it was desirable to introduce a large body of the working classes into the constituent body. The question of disfranchisement and redistribution of seats was, he remarked, encompassed with the greatest difficulties. If 26 seats were taken away, with the four vacant, there would be 30 to be distributed. Such a Reform bill would, in his opinion, settle the question for some time to come. In reply to a question about the ballot, he said, if the present Ministers introduced a new Reform bill, with the ballot, he should vote against it.

A discussion of some length and of a miscellaneous character ensued, in the course of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the prorogation would probably take place about the time he should have moved the adjournment for the holidays. He said there was no foundation for the statement that the Ministry had contemplated resignation, and he denied that he had stated that the opposition to the bill had endangered the peace of Europe.

The motion for adjournment was withdrawn.

THE QUESTION OF WAR.

General State of Sentiment—Views of the Leading Presses of Europe—The Bases Upon Which the Possible Congress Would Act—The Feeling at Vienna—Changes in German Opinion—A Fresh Circular of the Sardinian Government—The Drift of the French Journals.

The best informed journals of the Continent, which are the most trustworthy authorities in such a case, continue to throw grave doubts upon the assembling of the Congress which Lord MALMESBURY, in London, and the *Journal des Debats*, at Paris, some time since announced as the coming panacea of the ills of Europe. The *Ost Deutsche Post*, of Vienna, declares that:

"The presence of Count CAVOUR at Paris, and the uncertain position of the Derby Ministry in England, are reasons serious enough to make NAPOLEON III. hesitate about accepting the conditions imposed by Austria upon her acceptance of the proposed Congress. The French Emperor feels that Lord PALMERSTON would show him more complaisance than the Earl of DERBY. We in Austria would not be much distressed if the Congress never took place. Has not Count CAVOUR openly declared that the Congress would come to nothing if Austria were not ejected from Italy! *Moreover, if France wants peace why does she keep up her vast armaments?* To this question the *Constitutionnel*, of Paris, very pointedly replies by another: "*If Austria really wished peace, why did she begin with her vast armaments?*" The *Cologne Gazette*, usually well-informed from Prussian diplomatic sources, declares that "The preliminaries of the Congress are not at all settled, and it is very doubtful whether the Congress will ever meet at all. Austria demands the disarmament of Sardinia. France and Russia, on the contrary, have proposed that the troops of both Austria and Sardinia should make a retrograde movement of ten miles on each side. Moreover, we may be sure that France and Russia will reject the Austrian demand, *and that Prussia and England will probably make common cause with Russia and with France.*"

On the other hand, the Berlin correspondent of the Russian paper *Le Nord*, positively asserts that Austria has accepted the *bases* proposed by England in the names of Russia and of France, and that only the place of meeting, the composition and the programme of the Congress, are still to be settled. It gives the following as the principal points to be urged at the conferences:

POINTS FOR THE ACTION OF THE CONGRESS.

"1. The sovereign independence of the Italian States, situated beyond the provinces reserved to Austria by treaties, will be anew proclaimed, and placed out of reach of all attack, by the collective guarantee of the Powers which sign the future treaty. These States will be declared for ever neutral and inviolable; and any encroachment on their security and their territorial integrity will be considered as a question of general interest. As a measure of just reciprocity, they will be found to respect that neutrality, both between themselves and as regards all other States; and not to undertake anything against the internal or external tranquility of others. No exclusive protection is to be exercised over them by any of the guaranteeing Powers; and none of those Powers is to have any special right of meddling in their internal affairs, without a previous understanding between the five Powers.

2. The special treaties now existing between them and the signing Powers shall be revised and set aside, if necessary, in conformity with the principles of the preceding proposition.

3. An investigation shall be made to ascertain if the rights of garrison ascribed to Austria by the act of the 9th June, 1815, and the treaty of the 10th June, 1817, in the towns of Ferrara, Comachio and Piacenza are compatible with the full independence of the Italian States, and if those rights are not sufficiently compensated for to Austria by the adoption of the principles of neutrality and of a collective guarantee applied to those States. In any case, the regulations relative to the exercise of the said rights, settled between them and Austria, shall be revised and brought back to the strict terms of treaties.

4. As the security of the Governments and the welfare of the populations depend on the conformity of the institutions with the tendencies, wishes and wants of the latter, the sovereign princes of the States of Italy shall be recommended to revise the political and administrative laws of their States. That revision shall be made by them freely in the full independence of their sovereignty, and after consulting the wishes of their people. It is well understood that in no case can the Powers meddle, either collectively or separately, in the relations between the Italian Governments and their subjects, nor in the administration of the Italian States.

5. The Powers reserve to themselves the right of presenting, in the course of their negotiations, special propositions in addition to the four which precede."

ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA.

The Prussian correspondent of the Russian organ goes on to say: "The armaments of France cause Prussia no alarm. The Emperor NAPOLEON does not think of making war on the German frontier; all that he asks is that the Italian question may be settled—well settled, justly and durably. If Austria will contribute to this work in common with the rest of Europe, well and good; if not, she shall have war! This is the force of the French policy. If peace shall be preserved, the glory of it will belong to Prussia, who has maintained her own policy with calm perseverance Count POURTALÈS, and not M. VON USEDOM, has been named as the second Prussian Plenipotentiary to the coming Congress." Confident as the Prussian writer is in the statements which he here makes, it will be observed that his language goes more decidedly to prove the growing sympathy of Prussia with France, than the assembling of the Congress of which he says the "*bases*" have been accepted. The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* does not at all agree with him, even in his implication of a possible pacific termination of the pending negotiations. This gentleman writes:

"People who insist on shutting their eyes to what is actually under their nose cling to this Congress as a certain and safe lightning conductor; but the electric fluid is diffused over too vast a canopy on both sides of Alp to be directed earthwards, even by such a paratonnerre as Lord MALMESBURY. MILTON (who lived before BENJAMIN FRANKLIN) likens the adverse hosts of heaven to two huge clouds wafted by contrary currents over the Caspian Sea, and loaded with thunder. France, even on the eve of the great march on Moscow, never had set in motion such an overwhelming mass of improved artillery, such enthusiastic legions fresh from Crimean and Algerine triumphs, such horse, foot, and dragoons as are now marshaled between the Rhone and the Alps. At Antibes, on the Var, there are 12,000; at Grenoble, on the Isère, 40,000; at Valence, 30,000; at Lyons, 60,000; at Besançon, 20,000; At Toulon there are transports for 60,000 men and material; and out of the 80,000 in Algiers it is positively true that 50,000 are expecting to be drafted into Italy. I have no certain data to rely on as to what is going on beyond the Ticino or on the left bank of the Po, but earthworks and palisades, and bastions and redoubts, are disfiguring the whole territory. The *Triesle Zeitung* says that a million of francs in copper coin, kept in reserve at Milan, has been carried off to Verona, and that even the hoard of Government tobacco was not held to be safe till removed thither also. That young Kaiser FRANZ JOSEPH does, in fact, wish for war as the only escape from bankruptcy is what all I glean from Vienna papers unmistakably suggests. That NAPOLEON III. is quite willing and ready to oblige him is what I have not the slightest doubt of. If any one else wants to meddle with the two antagonists, he is quite welcome to indulge in the whim. That is altogether a matter of choice, not necessity."

AFFAIRS AT VIENNA.

The statements of this letter are loudly confirmed by the Vienna correspondence of the London *Times*, under date of April 3, as follows:

"Things are nearly, if not quite, as they were before this Government accepted the proposition of Russia. The fact that Sardinia refuses to disarm has not yet been made public, but the Viennese are aware that matters are not progressing favorably, and they have a presentiment that no Congress will meet. The assurance has been given me that the Emperor of Austria has expressed his resolution not to send a representative to Congress until VICTOR EMANUEL has solemnly promised to disarm, and a person who must be aware of what has recently passed between the Emperor NAPOLEON and Count CAVOUR states that the latter had declared that Sardinia will not suspend her preparations for war unless Austria does so likewise.

The public is dissatisfied with the policy of the Cabinet, and loudly declares that war would be far preferable to such prolonged suspense. The Austrians are busily employed in removing their valuables from Milan, and not long ago many objects of value belonging to the Archduke FERDINAND MAX, and to the Archduchess CHARLOTTA, were sent from Monza to Verona. In a letter written by an officer of high rank to one of his comrades in this city, it is remarked that war is inevitable, as Sardinia must sink into complete insignificance if she does not finish the hazardous game which see has begun. The prevailing impression in Lombardy is that a revolution will soon break out in Tuscany, and should such be the case an Austrian corps will, as a matter of course, be sent to the rescue. Within the last four days orders have been received at Trieste, to fetch three or four battalions of border troops from Zeug, with all possible speed. It has been remarked that there is a much more warlike spirit in the army now than there was four years ago, when it was the question of a war between Austria and Russia."

In Italy, volunteering still continued from all the States into Sardinia. Nearly 10,000 volunteers had arrived, it was estimated, in Turin, by the beginning of April. A letter from Leghorn, of the 4th inst., says: "The extreme agitation produced in Italy by the probability of a diplomatic arrangement has disappeared, and fears of war are again prevalent."

Of France we hear throughout the country an immense movement of troops is taking place, and in Paris to-day it is so great that it has given rise to a belief that the review yesterday was intended merely to enable the large migration of troops to the south to take place without exciting too much attention. The fourth division of the army of Paris has received orders to hold itself in readiness to march, and the officers have been warned to provide the necessary outfit for a campaign. Moreover, several troops of artillery have arrived from Lyons, on their way south. The most alarming fact that has come to our knowledge is the universal belief of the army that war is on the eve of breaking out. It is freely talked about in regimental messes, and as I informed you two days since, on Friday last the Colonel of one of the regiments of the Division Vinay, in telling his officers to prepare themselves for immediate action, began his allocution with these words: "*La guerre est decidée, Messieurs.*"

CONTINUED WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF THE VARIOUS POWERS.

TURIN, Friday, April 8.

Letters from Milan announce the arrival at that town of two battalions of Croats. Orders have been issued to the railway directors to hold their lines in readiness for the transport of a fresh *corps d'armée* of 25,000. The roads were incumbered with materials for war and army stores.

VIENNA, Friday, April 8.

A numerous *corps d'armée* was reviewed here to-day on the Schmelzer practicing-ground, in the presence of the Emperor.

Position of England on the Italian Question—The Demands of Sardinia.

From the London Times, April 8.

What are we saying or doing about Italy? What is our position in

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO. Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their

SALESROOMS,

NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y., the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS

ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and mem all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
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DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the

WARREN PRINTS,

A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.

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Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Naumkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill.
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL
We opened our
NEW AND ELEGANT
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To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE, the best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.

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80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

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We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINET WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW-YORK CARPEL-LINING COMPANY.

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HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufacturing. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

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In stock or manufactured to order, by
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FLORAL KINGDOM, at Retail,
WORTH RECORDING;
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NOT A SPRINKLING,
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From $5 per bunch down to 25 cents per bunch.
BRIDAL WREATHS,
Faultless.
From $20 per set down to 50 cents each.
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For that happy occasion,
the Veil is indispensable.
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Buds at 50 cents per gross.
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attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

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HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.
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A large assortment of
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At wholesale and retail.

DOUBLE-SKIRT ORGANDY ROBES, FROM $3 to $6.
Double skirt Barège Robes, all colors.
Two-flounced Barège Robes.
New Traveling Dress Materials.
Black and White cyen-checked Dress Goods.
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Also, a full supply of our French Corsets, at $1 and $1 50 per pair. C. C. MERCHANT & CO.,
No. 449 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self-adjusting Bustle, $1 31; 14-spring $1 50, and 17-spring $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring for $8 per dozen; 12-spring $11, and 14-spring $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

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METAL SASHES AND SHOW-CASES.—Persons about opening new stores, or refitting old ones, will find it advantageous to call on F. A. HOWELL, No. 247 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st., where they can select such as they require on advantageous terms. An assortment of mahogany and walnut show-cases on hand.

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SODA OR CHAMPAGNE GENERATOR FOR SALE.—Gas Indicator, 2 cylinders, 30 gallons each, complete for making champagne or soda water. Will be sold stone-third its cost. Apply at JERVIS' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway.

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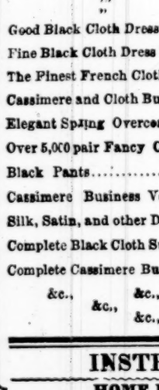

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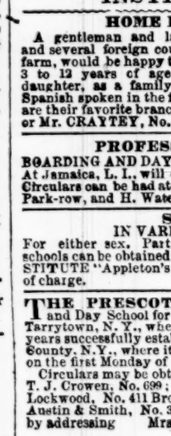

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A gentleman and lady, experienced teachers in this and several foreign countries, having retired on their farm, would be happy to educate a few small girls from 3 to 12 years of age with their own and only little daughter, as a family. English, French, German and Spanish spoken in the family; also, music and painting are their favorite branches. Address WM. B., Peckskill, or Mr. CRAYTEY, No. 26 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

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At Jamaica, L. I., will open on the first Monday in May. Circulars can be had at C. M. Saxton's bookstore, No. 25 Park-row, and H. Waters' music-store.

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Mrs. Shaw refers, by permission, to the Rev. Dr. Creighton, Sing Sing; the Rev. Dr. Bedell, New-York; the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Brooklyn; and to W. Wheeler De Forest, Esq., Robert B. Minturn, Esq., and Willard Parker, M. D., New-York City.

R. LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—The 14th term of this school will be open for the reception of pupils, under 12 years, on the 2d of May. The terms are moderate. The Summer vacation occurs on the 15th July, and will continue six weeks. Pupils can remain under partial instruction during the recess, if desirable. personal interview may be had at No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Circulars containing terms at the same place, or by addressing the Principal as above.

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The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. B. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., and of S. A. Rollo & Co., No. 29 Park-row; also, by addressing the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

HUDSON-RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructers at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, late of Rutgers Female Institute, Principal. The Summer session of this boarding and day school will commence on MONDAY, May 2d. Circulars may be obtained at C. Scribner's, No. 124 Grand-st.; A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at Raynor's No. 76 Bowery.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 26 miles from New-York. Summer Term will commence on Monday, May 2. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.
WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, &C.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and prepares gentlemen practically for business. Boys are trained into manly business habits, become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and good book-keepers. Two $10 seats for book-keeping vacant. Private desks, $15.

WANTED—PRIVATE PUPILS.—A YOUNG GENtleman, a graduate of Harvard College, with some experience in teaching, would be pleased to afford instruction in the English or classical studies to a few private pupils. Reference if desired. Address HARVARD, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with competent Teachers, parents with School Circulars, and Teachers with positions. Wanted—Competent native French teachers; apply personally; also, teachers of Music and Ornamentals. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term, May 4. H. J. FOX A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed, Prof. MURPHY, Dey-st. House.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The Spring term will commence, MONDAY, April 18. Circulars may be had at the Bookstore of CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, Park-row, and of T. J. CROWEN, Broadway, corner of 4th-st., or by addressing the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. F. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Nos. 32 and 34 Crosby-st., C. J. CONWAY, Principal. Thorough instruction in the English, Mathematical and Commercial branches, from $5 to $10 per quarter. Ancient and Modern Languages and Drawing. Summer term commences April 25.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 2. Terms, $300 a session. Number limited to 12. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and be open for the reception of pupils Wednesday, May 4. Circulars may be obtained of Mr. A. GRAY, jr., No. 1,011 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)

The Spring and Summer term commences 26th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.

French is the language of the school and family.

An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williames refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:

The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals,) opens the closing term of its sixteenth academic year on MONDAY, April 18, 1859.

Location is accessible from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Pupils of all ages and degrees of progress admitted (by the quarter) at any time to the departments and classes for which they are prepared, are charged only from the day of entering, and thoroughly fitted for business or any American college. Various classes in Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Drawing, Book-keeping, higher Mathematics, and all other branches of youthful study, receive daily instruction from ten accomplished Assistants, of experience in teaching, the Principals devoting their whole time to the supervision, instruction and care of their pupils. The department of little boys, which is especially attractive, is under the immediate guidance of one of the Principals.

Parents not acquainted with this institution are referred to the following, among a hundred others, of its present well-known patrons:

Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D	Stephen Philbin, Esq.
Rev. Charles Fletcher.	W. A. Cumming, Esq.
Hon. Henry E. Davies.	S. M. Beard, Esq., Brook'n.
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer.	B. H. Howell, Esq., Brkl'n.
A. N. Gunn, M. D.	Ed. Coles, Esq., Jer. City.
Joseph Worster, M. D.	M. R. Case, Esq., Jer. City.
Samuel A. Purdy, M. D.	F. A. Gerhard, Esq., H'bkn.
Julius Frankel, M. D.	John Hofer, Esq., Hoboken.
Henry V. Poor, Esq.	D. A. Baldwin, Esq.
Lieut. Michler, U. S. N.	P. J. Monroe, Esq.
Fred. L. Talcott, Esq.	Wm. F. Van Wagnen, Esq.
E. V. Haughwout, Esq.	Theodore Hyatt, Esq.
John H. Abeel, Esq.	Robert Craighead, Esq.
Frank Hollins, Esq.	John Gray, Esq.
Rufus S. King, Esq.	Thomas Crane, Esq.
Courtlandt Palmer, Esq.	N. D. Herder, Esq.
Henry Stokes, Esq.	P. H. Titus, Esq.
J. O. Fowler, Esq.	John Castree, Esq.
F. H. Jenks, Esq.	Denis Julien, Esq.
G. Hessenberg, Esq.	John B. Hiltyer, Esq.
Robert Sears, Esq.	Chas. Bliven, Esq.
Chas. A. Whitney, Esq.	R. Clearwater, Esq.
Chas. L. Vose, Esq.	J. T. Wilson, Esq.
E. Beadleston, Esq.	T. J. Townsend, Esq.
H. M. Valentine, Esq.	Henry Butler, Esq.
E. O. Lamson, Esq.	Melancthon Burr, Esq.
Samuel Perry, Esq.	K. Cuillard, Esq.
Mathias Clark, Esq.	Capt. Eli Hunt.
Jeremiah Lambert, Esq.	Christopher Groyer, Esq.
Frederick Berley, Esq.	Wm. N. McIntire, Esq.
G. B. Hartson, Esq.	J. Van Nostrand, Esq.
M. Nathan, Esq.	David Quackenbush, Esq.
Geo. W. Brainerd, Esq.	Henry R. Prall, Esq.
C. S. Benson, Esq.	Jas. L. Price, Esq.
J. M. Tilford, Esq.	P. J. Ronk, Esq.
J. S. Conover, Esq.	E. H. Scudder, Esq.
A. M. Chace, Esq.	Gershom Cohen, Esq.
J. B. Corsell, Esq.	T. G. Arnold, Esq.
Justus E. Earle, Esq.	&c., &c.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—The Summer session will commence May 5, 1859.

From the New-York Observer, Sept. 30, 1858.

It is under the direction of two principals, Messrs. Hazeltine & Fowler, devoted, able and right men. The buildings are spacious, the playgrounds shaded and ample, and all the appointments complete. The system is thorough; there is no sham pretence. The examination of the pupils gave the best evidence of this. Their specimens of oil painting were exceedingly well done. * * * In the evening a concert of music was given; that was indeed a grand affair. Prof. Fowler has a high reputation as a composer and teacher of music, and his concerts attract the most cultivated people from remote parts of the country.

For catalogues apply at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address the principals. C. G. HAZELTINE,
J. A. FOWLER.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen on MONDAY, April 25. This institution is delightfully located in one of the healthiest parts of the State, and surrounded by extensive and well-shaded grounds. Competent teachers are employed in each department. The school is also supplied with extensive apparatus for lectures in chemistry, &c., and being under the direction of trustees the building is rented so low that the terms can be afforded at very moderate rates. The village is very retired. Forty-four miles from New-York City, accessible *vid* Harlem Railroad. Terms from $100 to $200 a year, according to age, &c. For circulars apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, office American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st., Robert Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway; Mr. Jas. Hoobs, Clark, Austin, Smith & Co., No. 3 Park-row, or address the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—THOS. C. O. REILLY, late of Sing Sing, having leased the commodious mansion of Alexander C. Tompkins, in the healthy village of White Plains, will continue to prepare a limited number of pupils for college or commercial pursuits. Terms moderate; no extra charge for Languages; tuition thorough and assurate; comfortable rooms and good board. Circulars may be obtained at Stephen Paul & Co.'s, No. 215 Fulton-st., or by addressing THOS. C. O. REILLY, Principal. Summer term opens May 2, 1859.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 25th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of this School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 53 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—A FAMily school for young ladies controlled by purely home influences. Refinement in manner and sentiment is cultivated not less than those branches which are comprised in a sound and accomplished education. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams, No. 353 Broadway. Visits are made in 20 minutes by boat *Mattano*, Beekman-st., at 9, 1 and 4 daily.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WIANT, Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY, BRIDGETON, N. J.—THOMPSON, A. M., Principal. Session begins May 4. Send for a catalogue. Refer to the Rev. J. K. Campbell, New-York; the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Ll. D., New-Brunswick, N. J.; the Hon. Wm. Bigler, U. S. Senator, Penn.; Professor M. E. Curwen, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 25. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $6 to $11 per term. Painting, in oil or water colors, $8; Drawing, $3; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal,
C. H. WHEELER.

FAMILY EDUCATION.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive, into his family, a few children, under 12 years of age, to educate. Circulars will be forwarded on application. JOSEPH HYDE, Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass.

SING SING, (N. Y.,) FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.—A first-class family school—not a low-priced one. The best instruction at remunerating terms. Next session begins March 28. Pupils received at any time.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., corner 31th-st. Instruction thorough, discipline efficient. Experimental lectures, with apparatus, to illustrate Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Terms moderate.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF BOOK-KEEPING and Writing, and Ornamental Writer, No. 235 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Rooms open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M. Mercantile Arithmetic taught by an able mathematician.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—The Summer term commences May 2. Circulars containing all necessary information may be had by addressing the Principal, J. BENEDICT.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils in its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments at any time, fitting them for business or college. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer Term commences May 1. Charges moderate. For Circulars, containing particulars, address the principal.

A FEW PRIVATE PUPILS WANTED AT advertiser's residence 'or pupils'. Terms very moderate. Address VALE GRADUATE, Box No. 104 *Times* Office; or Box No. 182 Brooklyn Post-Office.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE WILL be removed to Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., on the first of May. Next term opens April 25. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MERKEE'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 32 West 40th-st., on May 3.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place. For circulars or reference, apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REMOVE their Day School for young ladies, on May 1, to No. 128 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT WERDELL'S, THREE CHEAP CASH cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

$4 FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', No. 10 Ann-st.; also, now ready the $1 63 and $3 50 Congress shoes and gaiters at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—A SUCCESSION OF Sabbath services will be held in connection with the opening of the Welsh Calvinistic Church on 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on the 24th inst., 1st, 8th, 15th and 22d of May, 1859. April 24, (next Sabbath) the dedication sermon will be preached in Welsh by the pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; the Rev. THOMAS DE WITT, D. D., will officiate at 3 o'clock P. M., and the Rev. J. THOMS, D. D., of the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, at 7½ o'clock P. M. A collection will be taken up. Notices of services on subsequent Sabbaths will appear in due course.
WILLIAM ROBERTS, Pastor.

THE REV. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D., author of the celebrated letters by "Kirwan" to Archbishop Hughes will deliver his great lecture on *Ireland and the Irish* in the Stanton-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st., on TUESDAY, April 26, at 7½ in the evening. Tickets, 50 cents; may be obtained at the bookstores of Carter, Randolph & Miller, Matthews & Claback, Broadway; Raynor, Bowery; Griffin, 6th-av.; No. 139 8th-av., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner 4th and South 3d sts.—The Rev. B. PETERS, Pastor of this Society, who has been absent in Europe for some nine months, has just returned, and will supply the pulpit TO-MORROW MORNING. Services at 10½ A. M.

Mrs. LYDIA A. JENKINS, who has supplied the pulpit frequently during Mr. PETERS' absence, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

NOTICE.—UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT NIBLO'S CONCERT ROOM.—The Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, rector of All Saints' Church, will preach NEXT SABBATH EVENING, April 24, in the above room. Arrangements for this room being only to above date, this will be the closing discourse for the Spring. Services will commence at 7¾ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

FIFTIETH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A public meeting of the Sabbath School will be held TO MORROW, 25th, commencing at 2½ P. M. Addresses by the Rev. B. WAKELY, DANIEL BARKER, Esq., and others. Singing by the School. Parents and friends are invited to be present.
BENJ. F. PINCKNEY, Superintendent.
WM. F. SMITH, Secretary.

MR. NEVINS, LICENTIATE OF W. P. Presbytery of the City of New York, will preach his first sermon to the 11th-st. W. P. Congregation, in 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. JAMES THOMPSON will also preach to them in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—WEST TWENty-fifth-st., betwen 7th and 8th avs. Public services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sermon, TO-MORROW, in the morning, by the Pastor. The evening, by AARON H. BURLINGHAM, and in the afternoon, by the Rev. H. G. WESTON, late of Peoria, Ill., now Pastor of the Oliver-st. Baptist Church.

THE NEW BROADWAY TABERNACLE—Situated at the intersection of Broadway, 6th-av. and 34th-st., will be opened for public worship NEXT SABBATH, April 24. There will be preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. Dr. PARK, of Andover Seminary; at 3½ P. M. by the Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Jos. P. THOMPSON.

THE REV. WILLIAM HAGUE, D. D., WILL preach in the Lexington-av. Baptist Church, corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The fifth lecture on *The First Truths of Christianity*, will be delivered in the evening. Subject—*The Resurrection of the Dead; or, the Influence of Christ's Resurrection on the Doctrine of a Future State.*

THE REV. J. KINGMAN NOTT WILL DEliver the sixth of a series of sermons before the Young Men's Association of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., east of Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, April 24, at 7¾ o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

THE REV. GEO. TAYLOR, RECENTLY appointed to the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, on Henry-st., South Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and also address the Sunday-School Missionary Society at 2 P. M. Strangers invited to attend.

SERMON TO YOUNG WOMEN.—THE fourth of the series of discourses on Female Scripture Biography, will be delivered TO-MORROW at 7½ P. M., in Leba non Hall, No. 593 Hudson-st.; and No. 779 Greenwich-st. Subject—*Rebekah.* Preaching at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., New-York.)—The Rev. E. W. REYNOLDS, of Jamestown, N. Y., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

UNITARIAN LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.—The Rev. Dr. FARLEY will deliver his next lecture on Unitarian Doctrines, at the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont-st., corner of Monroe-place, TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sunday,) April 24. Subject—*Human Nature and the Doctrine of Total Depravity.* Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, BROOKLYN Heights, corner of Henry and Remsen sts. The Rev. EDWARDS A. PARK, D. D., Professor in Andover Theological Seminary, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, (to-morrow,) service commencing at 3½ o'clock.

SABBATH EVENINGS IN STANTON-STREET Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st. The sermon TO-MORROW EVENING, will be delivered by the Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE. Services at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHORAL SERVICE.—THE CONGREGATION (Prot. Epis.) worshipping at No. 256 Madison-st. will assemble in the large Chapel of the Rutgers Female Institute, No. 264 Madison-st., on the night of EASTER SUNDA

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a genteel private family to take care of children and do plain sewing; best of reference given if required. Call at No. 263 West 26th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., for two days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as competent children's nurse; understands the care of children perfectly, and also competent and willing to take the entire charge of a babe from its birth; has served in that capacity for five years in her last place. Can be highly recommended as to character and respectability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 152 8th-st., Clinton-place, room No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS in one house; one as cook, washer and ironer, an excellent baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing if required; both are willing and obliging, and understand their business truly. The best of City reference. Can be seen at last place, until engaged, No. 52 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl is desirous of accompanying a family to England, in the capacity of nurse or lady's maid; she is accustomed to children, and will make herself generally useful. Wages no object. The best recommendations can be furnished. Apply, between 1 and 3 o'clock, at No. 21 West 24th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country; will not go to boarding-houses; good City references. Call at No. 36 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place, down stairs.

WANTED—FOR A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation; is a very experienced chambermaid and excellent seamstress, and understands waiting thoroughly; is a girl of excellent disposition, very neat and tidy, and will endeavor to please her employer; unquestionable references given. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A VERY EXPErienced English young woman, as first-class chambermaid and thorough waitress; is also a superior washer and ironer, and, in every respect, a most desirable upstairs' servant and laundress. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH, FIRST-class cook, and assist in washing and ironing, or cook alone, by a very experienced servant; has served in the first families in Brooklyn, who will give her the most unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as family seamstress and to take care of one or two grown up children; would go to the country or travel with a lady. Best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen until engaged at No. 146 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one is a first-class cook, understands meats, games, &c.; the other as first-class laundress, and would assist in chamberwork; both would go into the country for the Summer; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 East 13th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or as waitress and to do plain sewing in a respectable family; is competent in either; can give undoubted City reference; Call at No. 91 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the candy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR housekeeper in a public or private institution; has had over five years' experience, and is fully competent in all respects to take charge of a large establishment; would not object to go in the country; best City reference given. Address Box No. 871 New York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON WHO understands her business as cook and laundress in a small family; is a good baker of bread, biscuits, pies, and puddings. Can be seen at No. 79 33d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. The best of City reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish girl, recently landed, a situation to do housework in a private family; she has lived in good places in the old country, and thoroughly understands her business; she has no objection to the country. Apply this day at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and nice plain sewing, or waiting, in a genteel family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WILLING girl, a situation in City or country as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of recommendations; is of an obliging disposition. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice-cream, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first class boarding house in city or country. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as child's nurse; can take care of a child from its birth; or would be willing to do light chamberwork; no objections to the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 228 West 14th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN and husband, without incumbrance, would like to take the charge of a gentleman's house in the family's absence. The best of reference given in every respect. Call on or address SCOTCHWOMAN, No. 354 7th-av., third floor, for two weeks,

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for an honest, reliable and competent Protestant woman, as seamstress and to take care of one or two grown children. Apply at No. 85 Lexington-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and laundress, or to take the entire charge of the laundry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 214 1st-av., corner of 13th-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID BY a French girl, from Paris, who is a good seamstress and dressmaker, and would take care of children. She speaks English a little. Best City references. Apply for two days at No. 13 Clinton-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good City references given. Call at No. 84 West 18th-st. Can be seen for two days. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as professed cook; best of City reference; can be seen for three days, at the house of her present employer, No. 49 West 16th-st.; will not undertake washing; no boarding-house keepers need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to the country; lived three years in her last place; best of City reference. Apply at No. 80 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 107 East 11th-st., in the rear, between 1st and 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A SITUation to take care of a house during the Summer season or year, for any party who is about to go in the country. Address J. P. Box No. 131 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-rate cook, and excellent washer and ironer; would prefer laundress' place. Call, for two days, at No. 51 Charles-st., corner of 4th. None but respectable families need call.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO DO chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 98 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; no objection to sew to grown-up children, in a private family; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid; who has no objections to the care of children; wishes to travel with a lady. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 29 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork or waiting, or to assist in taking care of children; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 195 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to cook, wash and iron in a small family; good City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 304 West 19th-st., third floor, front room, for 2 days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American woman; is trustworthy, and is willing to devote her time to her employer's interest. Reference given. Address Mrs. CONKLIN, No. 65 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and laundress in a small family; is a good baker and has good reference. Call at No. 197 Prince-st., for two days, her present employer's.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, TIDY ENGLISH PROTestant girl, a situation in a private family as seamstress and chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; has no objections to go in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 267 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, a situation as wet nurse; her baby is dead, and the milk only ten weeks old. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av. from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and chambermaid; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 112 West 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUAtion as waitress and chambermaid. Apply at her present place, No. 86 West 13th-st. Best references.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—A FAMILY ABOUT breaking up housekeeping are desirous of procuring a situation for one of the best of servants. She is one of the choice girls seldom to be obtained. Apply at No. 90 West 33d-st.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVERY other kind of servants may always be found at the rooms of the EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. French and German cooks, nursery governesses, nurses, &c., on hand. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY REMOVING TO THE country, a situation for one of their servants as chambermaid and waitress; she is industrious and faithful, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at the residence of her present employers, No. 238 West 23d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the care of a green house hot house, grapery, shrub and ornamental trees; is a good vegetable gardener; also, the care and management of a farm and cattle; is not afraid to work; a single-handed place accepted. The best of reference can be produced from his last employer. Address A. B., No. 9 John st., seed store, for three days, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single young man; advertiser will be found an excellent groom and careful driver, and one who is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; country preferred; no objection as to distance; excellent City reference given from his last employer. Address a note to B. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or call at Wilson's livery stable, 10th-st., near University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY one who has had several years experience in this City and country; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; can produce the best testimonials from his last employers as to character, capability, &c.; good City reference given. Call, or address W. E., at J. Disney's, No. 125 4th-av., or at Mr. McCarty's, No. 201 Mercer-st.

WANTED — BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED young man, a situation as thorough waiter; is perfectly respectful in his manners, and of good address and appearance; has lived with some of the best families in the old country and in this City; will be found careful and anxious to please in every respect. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; would be willing to work in the garden and make himself generally useful round the place; has three years' good character from his last place. Address J. M., at the seed store No. 9 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS gardener who understands hot and cold grapery, green-house and vegetables, or laying out of a new place; will give the most satisfactory reference as to capability, sobriety and industry. Address C. R., at Messrs. McIlvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John st., who know the advertiser.

WANTED.—TO JOBBERS—A YOUNG MAN OF several years' business experience desires an engagement either as assistant book keeper or salesman in a wholesale house; has an extensive and valuable Western and Southern business acquaintance. References first-class. Address BUSINESS, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXPERIENCE, A situation as coachman, one of sober and temperate habits and willing to devote all his time to his employer; has the best of City references from his last place; his last employer has sold his horses. Call or address a note to No. 811 Broadway, in the store, for W. M. B. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND gardener, in a private family, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; references as to capability and character. Address W. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a single young man, in either country or City; has lived in some of the best families the last six years; understands his business. Has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address, for two days, J. O. M., Union-square Post-office, or No. 124 Clinton-place.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation on a farm; understands gardening; can milk cows, take care of horses, is willing to make himself generally useful, and to study the interest of those who employ him; is a young man of steady habits, and has two years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND trustworthy man, a situation as groom and coachman; is a good hand in a garden and would be willing to make himself generally useful in a comfortable home; is a man of reliable habits and has four years' reference from his last employer, who can be seen in the City. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses; has had good experience as driver in this City for the last two years; best of City reference can be given. Address C. WATERS, No. 840 Broadway. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who understands his business; understands the care of horses; is a good and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work; has good reference. Address P. B., Box No. 188 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY MAN AND WIFE without family; the man as coachman and gardener; the wife as chambermaid and waitress, and would do fine washing and ironing; good City reference given; the man is a hardy, general and good workman. Can be seen at Nos. 12 and 13 Bible House, for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference from highly respectable families. Can be seen, for two days, at R. Campbell's, Saddler, No. 50 4th-av., or address COACHMAN, as above.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; he understands his business perfectly; has five years' reference from his last employer, for honesty, sobriety and capability; has no objection to go in the country with a respectable family for the Summer. Address J. R., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFICIENT and capable man as groom and coachman; understands the business from long experience; is a good waiter; can make himself generally useful in a garden, if required. Address M. R., No. 10 2d-st., or Box No. 195 *Times* Office, till engaged.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family, in City or country; is a thoroughly reliable man, and understands his business well; has good references, and would study the interest of his employer. Apply, this day, at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A STRONG RESPECTABLE SINgle young man, employment; is well acquainted with gardening, grooming, driving, milking and farming work. Wages not so much an object as a good home. A note addressed to J. M., Box No. 240 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN; understands the care and driving of horses; would make himself useful in a garden, or to hold ac; as porter; is not afraid to work; best reference in the City from present employer for the last five years. Address GEORGE, Box No. 202 *Times* Office, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND assistant gardener, by a single man; has lived two years in his last place. He can refer to his late employer in this City. Any lady or gentleman in want of such a man, will address J. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for three days, which will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, OF GOOD character and honest, industrious habits, a situation in the country. He is a first-rate vegetable gardener, and would take care of a horse, cow, and make himself otherwise useful and obliging. Address HELP, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS PORTER, IN A store, by an American young man; for character and competency can refer to last employer, whom he has served in that capacity for four years. Address J. A., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION; he can take care of horses and carriages or work on a farm; can milk cows; is well recommended from his last employer; is a good vegetable gardener. Address T. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN WISHES A situation as good vegetable gardener; has been nine years with his former employer; his wife is an excellent laundress. Address G. G. GARDENER, West Bloomfield, New-Jersey.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, of industrious habits, a good and rapid penman, with some knowledge of book-keeping. Wholesale business preferred. Good references given. Address Box No. 604 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MAN, A SITUATION TO TAKE charge of horses and carriage; understands gardening; also, his wife, to do general housework, who can come well recommended. Address FARRELL, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEXTON OF SOME up-town Church. Having some 15 years' experience as sexton, would like employment in the same capacity. Inquire or direct F. C. P. S., No. 278 8th av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private Protestant family; was 15 years in his last situation; country preferred. Address, for one day only, J. A. H., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A wholesale hardware or wholesale dry goods store. City reference given. Address EDWARD HEENEY, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man who understands his business; greenhouses, graperies can give the best of reference. Address M. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, A SITUATION; HAS the best of City reference from his last place; is a good, careful driver. Address P. M., care of Chas. Coxhead, Saddler, No. 704 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK'S SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man 32 years of age, competent to take charge of any ordinary store or office business. Has had many years' experience in this City as book-keeper, clerk, and partner in a large concern. Reference given as to character and capacity, and salary left entirely to the employer. A note addressed to J. J. W., Box No. 605 Post-office, will meet with prompt attention.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF PElouze & Dumas of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. He is well acquainted with the applications of the science to the arts and manufactures. The best of references will be given. Address Box No. 1848 New-York Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A clear, rapid hand, who is perfectly familiar with the French language, as amanuensis; wages, $5 a week and board; situation 20 miles in the country; testimonials as to character must be unexceptionable. Address, in his own hand, EUCLID, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A DRUG-CLERK WANTED.—ONE WELL acquainted with the wholesale business may apply, after 12 o'clock, at No. 214 Fulton-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN IN THE Embroideries, at Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. Cheap Store. EDWARD BIDLEY.

WANTED—A GARDENER; A SINGLE MAN Apply at No. 211 Pearl-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD FROM 14 TO 16 years of age, in a wholesale and retail fruit and grocery store, who resides with his parents, and is willing to accept a small salary the first year. A note in the applicants handwriting addressed to W. K. L., care of H. Lockwood, and left in the Chatham-square Post-office, will meet attention.

WANTED—A NORTH-OF-IRELAND PROTESTant girl for general housework; she must be a good washer and ironer, clean, and of steady habits; she will be taught if willing to learn; one recently arrived preferred. Apply to-day and Monday at 196 West 31st-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG WOMEN—ONE TO DO good plain cooking washing and ironing; the other chamber work and waiting; wages $6 and $7. The best of reference as to capability and respectability. Apply to No. 140 Henry-st., Brooklyn, between 1 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE DOWN TOWN, AN intelligent, trustworthy lad, who can write a good hand. Address, in applicant's handwriting, Box No. 1,815 Post-office.

WANTED—A GENTEEL AMERICAN BOY TO learn the Fresco Painter's trade; must understand drawing and come well recommended. Apply to J. S. D'ORSAY, Artist, No. 556 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMART AND CAPABLE GIRL, FOR general house work; must be a first-rate washer and ironer, and have good recommendations. Apply corner of St. Felix-st. and Hanson-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS BY THE DAY; SHE must be a neat fine worker. Call at 9 in the morning or 8 in the evening at No. 110 8th-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK, in a dry goods jobbing house. Address H., Box No. 1,444 Post-office.

ON DEMANDE UNE BONNE FRANCAISE qui parle bien la langue, pour apprendre le Française a un enfant en jouant. L'adresser à 110 5-av., a 9 heures du matin a 8 heures de soir.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GUIDE TO THE CENTRAL PARK—Containing a history and description of the Park, the improvements to this date, and those contemplated, ordinances and regulations, list of officers and keepers, with directions to visitors as to the principal objects of interest, and how to see them, with a fine map of the Park. By an officer of the Park.

Price 15 cents. For sale by ROSS & TOUSEY, DEXTER & CO., and the trade generally.

A. O. MOORE & CO., No. 140 Fulton-st.

$15—WORTH OF MUSIC FOR 25 CENTS.—The success of the GENTLE ANNIE MELODIST is unprecedented. More than 40,000 copies have already been sold, and, from present indications, the sale will reach 100,000 copies this year. Encouraged by this success, the publishers have issued the *Gentle Annie Melodist No. 2*, containing the words and music of fifty of the very best songs, among which will be found songs from "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls"—Long, Long Weary Day—We Met by Chance—Beautiful Venice—Merry Havens—Ellen Bayne—I'm Not Myself at all—Charity—Widow Macree—Maggie in the Cold Ground—Old Play-ground, &c., &c. Gentle Annie Melodist, No. 1, 25 cents; Gentle Annie Melodist, No. 2, 25 cents. Sent by mail, postage paid, to any address. Sheet music, music books, superior violin and guitar-string sent by mail, postage prepaid, where the price is sent with the order.

FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"SARAH JANE LEE"—SONG AND CHORUS—A very beautiful flowing melody, with easy accompaniment; can be sung by children as well as adults, and will soon become one of the most popular songs of the day; sentiment of the words excellent. Price 25 cents; mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
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Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.

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all kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

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CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.

The subscriber having recently purchased at auction a stock of books and papers, is retailing the same at very low prices.

Good writing papers at 10 cents per quire, and from $1 12 to $1 50 per ream. Envelopes, 12 cents per 100. Blank books and other stationery equally low.

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FIFTY PER CENT. SAVED

In ruling, by the aid of our new Patent Steam-Ruling Machines. Diamond Pointed Pens; ruling 5,000 sheets per hour. We can furnish paper dealers, booksellers, stationers and printers Ruled Bill-Heads for printing 3, 4, 6 to the sheet, in quantities; style of ruling unsurpassed, together with a large stock of Writing Papers.

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BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, &c.—For business, professional or private use, we keep everything in our line and sell at lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Binders, 45 Maiden-lane.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Annual Festival of the St. Nicholas Society will be celebrated at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on EASTER MONDAY, April 25, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Members can procure tickets of the Stewards, viz: John Van Buren, No. 9 Nassau-st.; James H. Pinckney, No. 8 Wall st.; Aaron B. Hays, North River Bank; John D. Van Buren, No. 345 Water-st.; Charles Boome, No. 4 Irving-place; William H. Johnson, No. 37 Nassau-st.; John Groshon, No. 73 6th-av., and of R. E. Mount, Jr., Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMON Council are respectfully requested to meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, on SATURDAY, 23d instant at 12 o'clock for the purpose of attending the funeral of the Hon. JOHN DOHERTY, late Senator of the Seventh Senatorial District.

NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
WILLIAM J. PECK,
JOHN LYNES, } Committee.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, their families, and others willing to promote their welfare, in the Historical Society Building, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st. Sunday services, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and by signs at 3 P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING the Rev. H. DANA WARD is expected to preach. The sermon will be translated into the sign-language.

THE HEARTHSTONE CLUB.—THE NEXT public meeting of this Association will be held in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, on SATURDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. Ladies are invited to attend. By order of the Club. MRS. M. A. W. JOHNSON,
MRS. C. B. WILBOUR, } Committee.

I. O. O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF CRYSTAL Lodge, No. 315, are requested to meet at their rooms, No. 598 Broadway, on TUESDAY MORNING, April 26, at 8 o'clock, to participate in the celebration of the day,

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE.
AULTMAN & MILLER'S PATENT.

This celebrated mower, which received the first premium at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y., besides numerous State and County premiums, and by its practical working has earned a reputation which places it first among the numerous mowers, is now on exhibition and for sale by the manufacturers, JOHN P. ADRIANCE, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt. Send for a circular.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.
THE AMERICAN HOP TREE.

The above Tree is highly ornamental, perfectly hardy, and covered from May to November with beautiful clusters of Hops; is a rapid grower, bearing the second year from seed. The hops are much stronger and always preferred to the ordinary variety. Prices of Trees, according to size from 75 cents to $2 each.

McILVAIN & YOUNG, Seedsmen, No. 9 John-st.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL GUANO.—THIS Guano has been practically tested side by side with Peruvian Guano and manufactured manures, and proved equal to the best. Will retain its moisture in a dry season, and warranted of uniform quality.

Reports upon its merits and great value as a fertilizer may be had, (gratis,) and samples seen on application to our agents, Messrs. SCHAFER, UNDERHILL & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 404 West Washington Market, New-York; at the Manufactory, Mill Road, South Bergen, N. J.; and No. 25 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

Price per ton of 2,000 lbs.....$40
Price per ton of 2,240 lbs.....45

May also be had in bags and barrels of 1, 2½ and 3 cwt.

MYCOETH & PERKINS,
Sole Manufacturers,
South Bergen, N. J.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.—Fertilizers superior to Peruvian Guano. MAPES Superphosphates of Lime, first ever manufactured in this country. For grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for 10 years. In strong new bags, 168 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphosphates of lime per bag $4 per ton $80. Mapes' superphosphates of lime per bag $3 20, per ton $40. Potash superphosphates of lime per bag, $2 80, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

LAWN GRASS SEED.—AN EXTRA FINE MIXture of choice English and French grass seeds, expressly for lawns and grass plots by the quart or bushel. Also, all kinds of grain, field grass, herb, flower and garden seeds, entirely new and fresh. Also, French duf pear trees (extra), strawberry plants, rhubarb and asparagus roots, raspberries and Lawton blackberries, plants of all kinds, implements and fertilizers at the new agricultural warehouse and seed-store No. 51 Vesey-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st., near Washington market, New-York. A. F. MAYHER & CO.

Remember No. 54 Vesey-st., New-York.

POUDRETTE OF THE CELEBRATED LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This article has stood the test of 50 years, and still holds its place in market as the BEST AND CHEAPEST MANURE for CORN, GRASS and GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Price, $1 50 to $2 per bbl., according to quantity.
Apply to GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SWAN ISLAND GUANO.—FOUR HUNDRED tons prime quality now landing, and for sale by POST, SMITH & CO., No. 29 Barling-slip.

MILITARY TACTICS.—AN AMERICAN GENtleman, thoroughly educated, and experienced in teaching Military Tactics and English branches, who is also a thorough Mathematician, and familiar with the U. S. Service, is at present open to engagement for ensuing term. Best references furnished. Apply to E. H. WILCOX & SON, U. S. School Agency, Nos. 283 and 285 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE OF 80 HORSEpower, and one steam engine of 25 horse-power. Also several boilers. For particulars apply to J. S. UNDERHILL, No. 404 108th st., Ivy Dock and Works.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN
GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LADY OF LYONS—MY YOUNG WIFE AND OLD UMBRELLA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—ROMEO AND JULIET—BETSY BAKER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WIFE—THE REVIEW.

BOWERY THEATRE—GOTHAM—MAGIC HANDS—LIMERICK BOY.

NATIONAL THEATRE—A WIFE'S REVENGE—FREAKS AND FOLLIES—CLAUDE DU VAL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—THE STATUS LOVER.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....12½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Vanderbilt* hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-day, April 23, at 10½ o'clock.

Supplement to the Times.

We publish this morning a SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK TIMES devoted entirely to reading matter. It contains interesting European and domestic Correspondence, Letters from the Paraguay Expedition, Miscellaneous Communications, City intelligence and news of various kinds. Subscribers who may fail to receive the Supplement, either from Carriers or News Agents, will confer a favor by reporting that fact at the Publication Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mails by the *Arabia* were received from Boston last evening. The particulars of European intelligence thus afforded us, greatly strengthen the belligerent tone of the news as forwarded from Halifax by telegraph. The latest advices bear very little hope of the meeting of a Peace Congress, in the absence of which war is, even by the most reluctant, admitted to be unavoidable.

The steamship *Fulton* from Southampton on the 6th, and the *Jura* from Liverpool, simultaneously with the *Arabia*, both reached this port yesterday.

Our report of the proceedings in the Sickles' case yesterday will be found briefer than usual, a great portion of the time being taken up in consultations between the counsel and the Judge. There is a possibility that the case may go to the jury without any summing-up of counsel, the defence being willing so to submit it. According to the mode of procedure in the Courts of the District, the Judge will deliver no charge to the jury, though either side may ask for the delivery of instructions on points of law. Should none be asked for, however, the Judge will have nothing to say. Some further testimony was adduced yesterday, to show the apparent condition of Mr. SICKLES at the time of the killing of KEY. An *attaché* of the *Congressional Globe* office, having in charge a file of that paper, was examined to prove the delivery by Mr. SICKLES of speeches in Congress on the Friday and Saturday preceding, and one of the official reporters of the House was examined for the same purpose, and also to prove the apparent condition of Mr. SICKLES' mind. The counsel for the prosecution then informed the Court that an offer of certain evidence had been made to the defence, and they were awaiting a decision in reference to it. A private consultation took place with the Judge, who decided that the testimony was obviously inadmissible. It was surmised that the testimony thus offered related in some manner to Mr. SICKLES' antecedents, and more particularly to his visits with a lady to Barnum's Hotel in Baltimore—the proprietor of that hotel being in Court. It is confidently expected that the case will be closed to-day.

News from Utah, to March 15, brings information that the weather was the severest ever known in the Territory, tremendous snow storms having occurred in the South Pass; that four or five thousand persons will leave for the States this Spring; and that a collision had occurred at Provo between the Mormons and the troops stationed there by Judge CRADLEBAUGH to protect the United States Court. The act of the Judge in ordering up troops to his support, has created a bitter feeling among the Mormons.

News from the Texan Boundary Commission to the 25th of March has been received at Washington. The surveying party left El Paso on the 22d of February, and resumed the tracing of the parallel. The boundary has been run and marked to the eastern edge of the Guadaloupe Mountains, a distance of 107 miles from the initial point. The Superintendent reports that much of the country over which the line passes is broken up into cañons, which are almost impassable.

The German citizens of Detroit have addressed a communication to the people of Massachusetts, remonstrating earnestly against the Constitutional amendment, which requires the residence of adopted citizens within the State for two years after naturalization. They condemn this action of the Republicans, and declare that they cannot cooperate with a party which adopts such measures.

CYRUS W. PLUMMER, the leading mutineer of the whale-ship *Junior*, has been convicted in Boston of the murder of Captain MELLEN, of that vessel, and was on Thursday sentenced to be hung on Friday, June 24. He read to the Court a long statement, avowing his innocence, and declaring that he saved many lives instead of committing murder. The other three prisoners tried with him were convicted of manslaughter.

Canal navigation continues uninterrupted. Boats are moving all along the line of the Erie Canal. But little up-freight is offering. The Canadian Canals were opened on Wednesday, 20th.

The six remaining prisoners on board the *Echo*—Antonio de Almeyda, Jose de Coste, John Barber, Thomas Jose, Dominico de LaPhene and Jose Francisco—were put upon their trial at Charleston, April 19, charged with piracy.

The Rev. HENRY V. D. JOHNS, Rector of Emanuel Church, in Baltimore, and the senior Episcopal minister in the State of Maryland, died in Baltimore on April 21.

Bishop DOANE'S illness has taken an alarming form, typhoid symptoms having intervened, and he is reported to be rapidly failing.

One of the Coroners was yesterday called to hold an inquest in the case of the death of an Irish dirt cartman, named MICHAEL MCDONALD, who was alleged to have died from being choked to death by his brother JOHN MCDONALD. The two were unmarried, and occupied a room together in the house in the rear of No. 94 Baxter-street. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased on Thursday evening came home intoxicated, was very noisy, and abusive, that his brother choked him to keep him quiet, and in doing so unintentionally choked the life out of him. The accused brother confesses the choking, but says he did not intend to kill his brother. A verdict was rendered charging him with fratricide, and on its rendition he was committed to prison, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The counsel for the old Police yesterday obtained the usual order making the recent judgment of the Court of Appeals the judgment of the Supreme Court. A *mandamus* was also granted directing the Police Commissioners to restore MCCUNE, the relator, to the force.

The Police Commissioners, yesterday, after hearing the opinion of their counsel, Messrs. VANDERPOEL, NOYES, FIELD and EVARTS, in regard to the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Municipal-Policeman MCCUNE, resolved to restore Mr. MCCUNE to office, and pay him $649 69, the amount which they claim is due him. Mr. MCCUNE'S counsel, after the Board adjourned, applied for $1,732 55, which he asserts is due his client. He would not receive the amount which the Board had resolved to pay, but requested that the matter should be left in *statu quo* until the next meeting of the Board. Next Tuesday, at 11 A. M., the trial of MCCUNE, on charges preferred against him by the Deputy Superintendent, will be commenced.

A northeast rain-storm, of great severity, set in yesterday about noon, and continued up to midnight with great violence.

The rain-storm yesterday had the effect of materially restricting business. Cotton was dull and nominal. The movements in Breadstuffs were limited. Flour and Corn were cheaper. Provisions were less active, as were also Sugars, Molasses and Rice. The principal sales of Coffee were 3,000 bags Laguayra and 200 bags Jamaica on private terms; also 300 bags Rio at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Hides and Leather were in moderate request. In Naval Stores the transactions embraced 1,000 bbls. Common Resin, to arrive, at $1 70 ℔ 310 lbs., and 275 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 52½c.@53c. ℔ gallon. Tobacco was in pretty fair demand, and Kentucky was held with more firmness. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alterations.

The Dissolution of the English Parliament.

As we were led to anticipate, on receiving the news of the defeat of Lord DERBY'S Government upon the question of Reform, the Conservative Premier has not thought it necessary or desirable to transfer his lease of power immediately into the hands of any one leader of the heterogeneous Opposition, which contrived to put him into a momentary minority. To the intense disappointment, doubtless, of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who had hoped to win back the helm of the British state at this most interesting crisis of European history, Lord DERBY has preferred to maintain an appearance of strength in the eyes of Europe, by boldly imitating the course pursued by Lord PALMERSTON two years ago, when that vivacious statesman was beaten on the Chinese question by what he styled a "fortuitous concourse of political atoms." He appeals to the country; and meanwhile retains his place in the councils of Europe. In this course the English Premier, it seems to us, has manifested not only political "pluck" and party shrewdness, but not a little high-spirited patriotism. It is very distressing, of course, to the gentlemen of Her Majesty's Faithful Commons, to be obliged to incur the expense and trouble of a general election only two years after they had settled into their seats for a seven years' siege. But the foreign relations of England never more urgently than now demanded a continuous and consistent front of authority. The success or failure of Lord DERBY'S appeal will depend very largely upon the relative importance attributed by the electors of England to this fact on the one hand, and to the question of a modified franchise on the other. But that the former will weigh the more heavily in the scale we do not for a moment doubt. Everybody is either strongly desirous that there should be a war, or that there should not. But a vast body of electors do not care a straw whether there be a reform of the franchise now or ten years hence; whether the "savings bank clause" be justice for the working classes, or an ingenious cheat. Everybody cares whether a million of men is for the next three or four years to be engaged in active operations all over Europe; whether French bulletins are to be dated once more from the Rhine and the Po; whether Austria is to be struck from the map of Europe, or LOUIS NAPOLEON buried under the weight of military reverses. And the part which England is to play during the conflict is almost of more importance to her than the issue of the conflict itself. It is nearly three hundred years since an European war was waged without her aid, without her swelling the slaughter with her troops, or meeting the cost with her money. To find herself playing the part merely of a looker-on, would be a new experience to the country, and to the business world one of considerable interest. To take part in the struggle would unquestionably be more glorious, but to let France and Austria fight it out, has the strong recommendation of promising large and immediate profits. A neutral position during a great European war would give certain branches of English commerce and manufactures an immense stimulus. England would absorb most of the carrying trade, and become the dépôt of supplies for all the belligerents. Whether such advantages as these would, however, compensate for the possible relaxation of demand all over the Continent for a large class of English products, and, above all, of luxuries; whether, in short, the spasmodic greed of war be as advantageous on the whole as the steadier wants of peace, is a question which English business men would have to decide for themselves. Whether a short run of commercial prosperity be a sufficient compensation for the loss of *prestige*, occasioned by absence from the arena; whether, also, the preponderance acquired by the war might not tempt the victorious party to rush upon England with all the momentum derived from a succession of triumphs, and attempt to punish her for her shrewd inaction, are questions which must be passed upon sharply and yet carefully by the Government in the course of the coming Summer.

Whatever course England may take, it is her duty to take it deliberately and with forethought. No portion of her own public can desire her to drift into war through negligence, or remain at peace through mistake. And it is impossible that either peace or war can receive that due share of attention which such momentous themes demand, while the ministry is struggling for life against domestic enemies. There is not now, and there never was a parliamentary leader in Great Britain who could carry on internal reforms and foreign wars at the same time. And it will take many John Brights—able and eloquent as that orator is—to convince the world that England can safely look on with indifference upon the political revolutions of continental Europe. Commerce, amongst the many wonders she has achieved, has rendered national isolation impossible; and no country in the world is so securely chained to her chariot-wheels as Great Britain.

For these reasons, when Lord DERBY "goes to the country," we think the flaws of "the bill" will grow infinitesimally small, and the war question loom up portentously large. When the cannon are thundering in people's ears, they are not apt to scrutinize carefully the claims of ten-pound householders, or weep over the sorrows of borough freeholders. Nor are they likely to peruse with a critical eye the story of conservative tergiversation, and wax indignant over Derbyite denunciations of Democracy in 1852. Still less are they likely to be buoyed up by the prospect of a Bright and Russell coalition, or, in fact, of any combination which is not already in the field, in harness and ready for the fray. Derbyite actualities, small as they may be, are worth, in such a crisis, the most splendid of liberal possibilities.

RESTORATION OF THE CITY HALL AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE PARK.—The fifty thousand-dollar appropriation included in the Tax levy for the repairs of the City Hall, if judiciously expended, may possibly be sufficient to restore that dilapidated ornament of the City to the condition it was in previous to the conflagration of last September; but it will do no more—so that all designs of enlarging it, by the addition of a new story, must happily be abandoned. The cupola, with the clock and bell, should be restored, as nearly like the old one as possible. But beyond that nothing should be done, and the City Hall Commissioners should at once take steps for obtaining designs for the new City Hall, that the long-needed building may be commenced as soon as possible.

Besides the restoration of the City Hall, the Park is to be immediately improved by the extension of Beekman-street to Park-place, the necessary expenditure being authorized by the tax bill. This will be a decided improvement, especially if the point of the Park which will thus be cut off is well paved and thrown open to public use. These changes will impart a rather more cheerful look to that dilapidated piece of public property, but, unfortunately, it is to be defaced by the erection of a wooden building between the Hall of Records and the Superior Court Room, fronting on Chatham-street, for the accommodation of a steam fire-engine. In the course of time, however, the Park will be properly improved, we have little doubt, by the erection of a new City Hall, and the removal of the iron fence which now surrounds it, and all the incumbrances which occupy so much of the space that is required by the hemmed in crowds that force their way constantly through that thronged thoroughfare.

The Right Kind of Reform.

Some twenty well-known citizens propose to establish in the Fourth Ward a *rival to the grog-shops* which so greatly abound in that locality, and which entice so many thousands of young men into habits which end in their degradation and ruin. These gentlemen apparently assume that young men do not ruin themselves from any fondness for *being* ruined,—that they do not become drunkards from any love of drunkenness,—that they do not frequent grog-shops primarily for the sake of the liquor sold in them,—but because they can find there rooms well-warmed and well-lighted, with agreeable companions, readable newspapers, and a general atmosphere of comfort, companionship and enjoyment which they have not at home, and which nobody offers them elsewhere. When there, they feel obliged to drink, partly because it is the fashion of the place, and partly because it is the recognized mode of paying for the entertainment they have enjoyed. Their tastes and tendencies in this respect, doubtless, change,—but at the outset mere love of drink has very little to do with creating the habit of frequenting grog-shops.

The gentlemen in question have issued a circular, in which they thus state the case:

"The public are aware to what extent drunkenness prevails in the Fourth Ward. The returns for licensed and unlicensed shops, for the sale of liquor, show that there is one grog-shop *for every five persons*, men, women and children, resident in the Ward. It is well known that many who support these shops, and who are led into habits of intoxication, are young men and boys. They live in crowded tenement houses, or board with poor families, and after a day's work naturally wish for a little sociality and amusement, outside of their disagreeable homes. They can scarcely find it in any decent place in the whole Ward. Vice has her thousand attractions in that quarter, and *Virtue hardly one.* Even the cheap coffee-rooms, or pleasant temperance taverns and reading-rooms, which are doing so much good in London, do not exist there, to any number. There are over five hundred shops where drunkenness and lewdness hold out hands of welcome to the thoughtless and social youth, and *scarcely a room where sobriety and temperance can give him friendly entertainment.* It is proposed to change this. A number of gentlemen have combined together to open a *temptation on the side of virtue.* They, of course, admit that these young men and lads must have amusement and sociality. They desire that they may have them in a pleasant, sober, decent place of resort. Their plan is to open a Social Room, with Library and Reading-room, under a Superintendent, who shall take charge of the place and sell coffee or some slight refreshment."

This seems to us a most important step in the right direction:—and if the whole benevolence of the City could be turned into the same channel, and be led to work upon the same principle, we should soon see results which it has never yet achieved. *Waging war upon evils will not reform them.* Experience proves this,—and any close study of human character would have done the same thing. Men will not be driven, nor bullied, nor even argued into an abandonment of their pleasant vices. Nothing does so little towards amending a man's life as denouncing him, or the habits to which he has become addicted. He feels in his heart that his habits are not so bad as they are represented,—and he even comes to have a sort of sympathy and an increased liking for them when he hears them thus unjustly abused. It would be a great thing for morality if our preachers and reformers generally could come to understand and appreciate this fact. They would begin to perceive the reason of the small success that attends their labors.

One would think that our experience with prohibitory laws should teach us something on this subject. It would be going too far to say they have never done any good; but we believe that in this City, at all events, they have done much more harm. Drunkenness certainly has not been cured or even checked by them. It has rather grown steadily and rapidly, if not in consequence, yet in spite of them. Men were exasperated by them, as they are by everything that is harsh and coercive; and no man was ever yet saved from vice in a state of wrath. Reform does not lie on that side of human character. The love of strong drink, in ninety-nine cases in every hundred, grows out of a love of conviviality—of genial good-fellowship. Among the working classes it springs from fatigue of body and a desolate emptiness of mind, which seek relief in company or in artificial stimulants, or in both. If drinking in such cases is to be prevented, it must be superseded by something else. It is folly to tell such a man it is *wrong* to drink or to go to drinking places. Perhaps it is, he will think in reply; but I *must* go somewhere, I must do something. Give such a man a room as warm and as bright, companions as social and as cordial, refreshment as cheap and as good, as he can find in the grog-shops, and he will have no difficulty in resisting their temptations.

This is the principle upon which these gentlemen have undertaken their reform in the Fourth Ward. It is sound, sensible and thoroughly practical; and if it be prosecuted vigorously and wisely it cannot fail of success. There should be no attempt to do too much at the outset. Least of all should the fear of not doing everything desirable be allowed to render the new Coffee Rooms unattractive. It must be remembered that it is to attract—not the staid, the sober and the grave, but the young and the wild, whose tastes already incline them towards gay festivities and who would be repelled by any ostentation of solemnity in such a place. We have great confidence that with proper management Coffee Rooms of this kind may be made pecuniarily successful, and that they may thus, by a legitimate competition, diminish the gains which have so multiplied grog-shops and drinking rooms in every quarter of the City. A sharp and successful rivalry of this sort will do much more to shut up grog-shops and diminish drunkenness than all the prohibitory or restrictive laws on the statute book.

More Ruin in Prospect.

The *Tribune*, which is generally in the depths of despair touching the prospects in life of all classes and conditions of the people, at last sees a bow in the clouds. It is by no means an admirer of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and greatly doubts his honesty in his contemplated crusade against Austria, but it manages to to extract comfort from the affliction, by pondering upon the demand for corn and hay which the approaching convulsion is likely to create in Europe. It accordingly advises the farmers to sow largely, and thus be enabled to relieve us of some portion at least of "that foreign debt" which, according to it, has been crushing us to death for the last twenty years.

We most cordially concur in the advice. The farmers will do well to calculate upon the withdrawal of enormous masses of men from industrious pursuits in Europe during the next year or two, and upon the enormous appetites of all persons who will be engaged in active hostilities, and make their plans accordingly. They will thus not only serve their own interests, but in a still more remarkable degree the interests of the country, inasmuch as if our cotemporary be correct in his conclusions as to the inevitable result of our foreign trade, the calamity which has been so long impending over us cannot surely be now far distant, and judging from what we see going on around us, everybody is doing his best to hasten it. In other words, we are importing foreign goods as rapidly as ever; wearing as much velvet and brocade, and have, as usual, nothing to pay for it. About this time of the year our neighbor is generally in despair about our proceedings, for it is about this time that we generally give the most unmistakable indications of what mere common sense usually supposes to be prosperity, that is, by buying a great variety of luxuries. The *Tribune* says we are never able to pay for them when bought, and asks every year in despair, as it peruses the Custom-house returns, where the money is to come from to meet our liabilities, and where are the home products to supply the place of money.

It was supposed that as the panic of 1857 was, of course, the result of over-importation, it would have taught the country a salutary lesson, and that we would never again be caught in the same snare. However, it hardly looks at this moment as if we had profited much by the lesson. The world wags to-day pretty much as it wagged two years ago. The silks and the wines, the purple and fine linen, are coming in as of yore. The dry goods men are in their heyday, and every trade and business prosperous and buoyant. The awful gulf, however, is opening at the same rate as ever. Nothing ever seems to fill us up. Our cotemporary has again to ask, for the thousandth time, "whether anybody will tell to him where the corn, or the pork, or the flour,—where the anything, in short, is to come from that will pay for all this."

Only for the war we should be as much at a stand for an answer as ever. We should have to acknowledge our ruin to be closely impending, with the same jolly expression of utter incredulity that has marked our countenances during the many years it has now been threatening us. This year, however, we are able to say, how all this will be paid for. Europe, for a wonder, will want some American product besides specie. She will take our corn and pork, and leave us our gold;—and much good may it do us.

The Ex-Minister to Mexico.

It has been understood, ever since the return of Mr. FORSYTH, that he was dissatisfied with the manner in which the Administration sustained his efforts in Mexico, and in a recent letter to some friends at Columbus, Ga., who had invited him to a public dinner, he states explicitly the grounds of that dissatisfaction.

Mr. FORSYTH was appointed under PIERCE, and continued by BUCHANAN. Near the close of the Pierce Administration, he signed Conventions with the Mexican Government, which were coolly received at Washington. Mr. MARCY wrote him that they embodied new and grave principles of foreign policy which the expiring Administration had no time to consider, but which it would transfer to its successor, without the prejudice of an adverse judgment. General CASS accordingly informed Mr. FORSYTH, at an early day, that the President declined to send the Conventions to the Senate. Mr. FORSYTH fully understood, of course, that his views of the relations which we should establish with Mexico, were not approved. His theory, he tells us, was that Mexico was not ready for absorption; but that by a liberal system of friendly intercourse, we should Americanize her, so that, eventually, what is regarded as her "manifest destiny," might be accomplished. But the Administration never furnished him with any form or outline of its Mexican policy; and he adds, truly enough, that it had none. It approved, in express and flattering terms, of every step he took, but failed to sustain him in his views and measures. If he had been praised less, and supported more, he thinks his usefulness might have been greater. At last he was withdrawn without censure, only to be superseded.

We really think Mr. FORSYTH has had reason to complain. But he is to be pitied far less than the President, who, with pressing motives to take a decided course, remained in a lamentable state of hesitancy and inaction, until a combination of circumstances unlooked-for, if not unwelcome, forced him into taking substantially the same position to which Mr. FORSYTH invited him two years before.

There is a rumor, unfounded we trust, though in keeping with the President's grievous lack of judgment, that he intends to make our newly-acquired influence the occasion of demanding the cession of Chihuahua and Sonora. We cannot quite believe it, even of Mr. BUCHANAN, as such a claim would upset all our chances to accomplish any benefit, either to Mexico or ourselves, as the result of Mr. MCLANE'S recognition of the Juarez Government.

SENATORS BROWN AND DOUGLAS.—Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, has written a letter, which we publish in another column, protesting against the inference drawn by Senator DOUGLAS, from some of his speeches, that he had ever indorsed the principle of popular sovereignty. He had only called upon those who *did* indorse it, he says, to follow it to its legitimate conclusions. He does not believe that the people of a Territory have any right to exclude Slavery therefrom, and insists that the Federal Government is bound to protect slaveowners in the enjoyment of their property against such attempts. He regards this as the true platform for the South. If any party at the North shall take that ground, he thinks the South should join that party. If not, then the South should hold itself entirely aloof, and let the "spoilsmen of the North" fight out their battles in their own way.

Southern Commerce and Southern Conventions.

Governor HAMMOND, of South Carolina, has written a letter to the Cotton Planters' Convention, at Macon, Ga., expressing his sympathy with Southern efforts to secure direct trade with Europe, and his confidence that it will eventually be brought about. He considers the two great obstacles to Southern maritime enterprise hitherto, to have been the shallowness of Southern waters and the prevalence of yellow fever in the ports during four months of the year, and want of mercantile capital. These, one would say, are very serious difficulties, but the Governor makes very light of them. The shallowness of the bars, he thinks, may be got over by the use of smaller ships. He flatters himself that time will show that "ships of 1,000 tons are as profitable as larger ones to carry on trade." We beg respectfully to differ with him. He goes on an assumption—not at all uncommon amongst unsuccessful men—that the business world does not know what is for its own interest, and that year after year it perseveres in courses which are against its interest. This is the mode of accounting for their own reverses most in use amongst all crack-brained, broken-down, ne'er-do-well speculators. We do not mean, we need hardly say, to rank Governor HAMMOND in this category; but, we fear a large number of the Southern Commercial Conventions, in their corporate capacity, rightfully belong to it. They are always of opinion that if mankind would repudiate all faith in experience and adopt their theories, the world would wag a great deal better than it does. With regard to Governor HAMMOND'S views on ships, we can only say that, for two or three hundred years, the mercantile world has been steadily making its ships larger, and that within the last ten years the impetus in this direction has been stronger than ever, so that at the present moment the mammoth vessels of 1840 are but third-rates in size and capacity. We do not believe in the probability of shipowners ruining themselves steadily and persistently through a long series of years, and have a profound faith in the worldly wisdom of selfishness. The shipping interest is, just now, we admit, in rather a depressed state; but there is a great variety of reasons to be assigned for the depression. There is one alone which is amply sufficient, and saves us the trouble of resorting to the size of the vessels; and that is, their great number, and the improvements which have been introduced in such rapid succession of late years into propulsion by steam. There have been too many built for the work to be done, and the result has been a general collapse. But Governor HAMMOND may feel satisfied that the shipowners will, if this be the case, not continue to build new ones. As soon as they find their enterprises are not paying well, singular as it may seem to a Southern Commercial Convention, they at once sacrifice their prejudices and stop them.

Even if we had no experience to guide us in forming an opinion, however, we should have no hesitation in arriving at a conclusion as to the profitableness of small sea-ships, very much less hopeful for Southern bars, than Gov. HAMMOND'S. Large ships are more profitable than small ones, for the simple reason that the number of the crew, breadth of sail, and general risks do not increase in anything like the same ratio as the tonnage. A vessel of two thousand tons burden does not cost twice as much to make a trip as a vessel of one thousand, and yet she carries as much as two vessels of half her size. Two vessels of one thousand tons have to be insured separately, and run two distinct risks; and their united crews and salt-junk would man and provision a vessel of three thousand tons. All the expenses are multiplied in the same manner; and all the inconveniences and annoyances in a ratio even still greater. In fact, to suppose that commerce can be more profitably carried on in small vessels than in large ones is very much like supposing that it would be more profitable for a railroad company to set a locomotive to drag one freight-car instead of a train consisting of many. In other words, Gov. HAMMOND is of opinion that with means almost the same, the smaller of two results is the more profitable.

The Governor is likewise of opinion that the yellow-fever difficulty may be readily got over by a heroic determination on the part of Southern merchants to do all their business in eight months, and thus be at leisure to fly from the malady in the remaining four. The drawback on this suggestion is, that it is absolutely worthless unless he can devise some means by which Southern traders can do as much work in those eight months as New-Yorkers or Bostonians do in twelve months.

Without casting the slightest imputation on their industry and intelligence, we must say we feel quite satisfied that Southerners are not capable of any such exploit, and, as far as present appearances go are never likely to be so; and yet, without this, they will never be able to draw away the foreign trade from New-York. Our Southern friends must remember that in the mercantile world men have not simply to do a certain amount of business in order to succeed, but do more business and in a better manner than others. Nothing that we know of Southern habits, or Southern enterprise, leads us to the conclusion that a Savannah or Charleston merchant working two-thirds of the year in loading and unloading handy craft of 1,000 tons burden and under, can accomplish as much as the unflinching New-Yorker who never quits his post from January to December in loading and unloading craft of the largest size. The thing is an absurdity on the face of it.

The South, nevertheless, is certainly not by any means to be pitied. She has a monopoly of a good many most admirable modes of growing rich, and if she will take our advice she will stick to them and let the nostrums of the Commercial Conventions alone. She has an unrivaled climate, an alluvial soil, boundless in extent and unsurpassed in fertility. She has above all an absolute monopoly in the production of the most profitable crop on the face of the earth, and so far as present appearances go, she is likely to retain it for many a year to come. The proper development of fields of industry in which no one can compete with her, to which shallow bars and yellow fever offer no obstacle whatever, would afford for generations to come ample employment to ten times her population. In the face of these facts, is it not the wildest folly to see her hankering after a trial of strength with the Yankees in the business of building and sailing fast clippers and steamships?

She is laboring under the influence of a commercial craze, which in these latter days has afflicted a great number of intelligent minds; craze which for want of a better name, we may call the "craze of solitude." Although Providence has for three centuries been, with unfaltering regularity, so ordering things that mankind shall be brought into closer union, made more mutually dependent and more homogeneous, there is a school of philosophers who are dissatisfied because every parish does not supply all its own wants, from its brogans to its pomade. They cannot bear to have any set of men mind the business they are best fitted for, and get their neighbors to supply the rest of their needs. South Carolina is furious, for instance, because she cannot run first-class steamships in twelve feet of water, and because "prime field hands" cannot construct wooden docks and sewing-machines; and yet most men at the North would think that those who can get twelve-and-a-half cents a pound for as much cotton as they choose to raise at their own doors, have commercially little to desire.

The Sickles Trial.

The trial of Mr. SICKLES draws to a close. The testimony on both sides has been mainly put in, though one or two witnesses on minor points remain to be examined. It has been proposed by the counsel for the defence to submit the case, as it stands, without argument to the Jury; but no reply has yet been made to this suggestion. We deem it probable that it will not be acted upon, and that the usual course of a summing up on each side will be pursued. In this event, a verdict can scarcely be expected before Monday or Tuesday next. The general expectation seems to be that if the prisoner is not acquitted the Jury will disagree.

The trial on the whole seems to have been conducted with fairness, with a good degree of courtesy, and with as little offence to the public sense of propriety as could be expected in such a case. Judge CRAWFORD seems to have been impartial in his rulings, firm in his decisions, and dignified in his conduct of the case. The issue has been rigidly limited to two points—the killing of KEY and the provocation thereto. The public has been spared the repulsive spectacle, so eagerly predicted and craved by unprincipled purveyors to the morbid and discreditable appetite for scandal, of an inquisition into the personal history and character of the actors in this dreadful tragedy. Such a course of proceeding could in no way have promoted the ends of substantial justice, and has not been insisted on by either side. The only intimation of a disposition to enter upon the antecedents of either party was promptly discountenanced by the Judge during yesterday's proceedings.

The Reports of this trial which have been published in the TIMES from day to day, have been forwarded by Telegraph, and far surpass in extent and accuracy any of the previous achievements of that wonderful instrument. We have occasionally hitherto received Telegraphic dispatches of five or six columns in length;—but this has now been done regularly every day during the continuance of this trial. The reports have reached our office usually at a very late hour, and it has consequently been impossible to exercise over them that close supervision which was desirable. The result of this has been that in one or two instances, especially in the case of the confession of Mrs. SICKLES, expressions have crept into our columns which would have been excluded in other circumstances. We make this explanation on our own behalf, as we by no means concur in the views which have been expressed by some of our cotemporaries concerning the necessity of publishing everything relating to the details of great and flagrant crimes.

The Brooklyn Water Bill.

Brooklyn has been thrown into a perspiration by the curious appearance of her "Water bill," as certified by the Secretary of State. Her local papers print what purports to be the new law, with Mr. Secretary TUCKER'S certificate attached. It provides that the permanent Board of Water Commissioners shall consist of *four* men, nominated by the present Board of Commissioners to the Mayor, and by him confirmed, and nothing in the bill makes the members of the present Board ineligible to the new.

But no such provisions as these were in the law that the Legislature enacted. As the Assembly passed the bill, there were to be three Commissioners, to be appointed as above. But in the Senate it was altered; the number was to be four—two to be chosen by the present Commissioners and two by the Mayor, and the present Commissioners were made ineligible. The Assembly concurred in these amendments. There seems to be no disputing that the bill printed by the Brooklyn papers is a true copy of the certified act. Then there has been either gross carelessness in the Secretary of State's office, gross blundering among the Engrossers, who rewrote it after it left the Assembly, and before it got to the Governor's room, or gross fraud on the part of some one in altering the bill, either just before or just after it left the Executive Chamber. The printed bill is a better one than the one that was passed—but who did the cheating?

AN APPARITION STEAMSHIP.—The *Commercial Advertiser* announces that Commodore VANDILT'S new steamship, the *Ocean Queen*, of 4,000 tons, will depart on her first voyage to Liverpool on the 21st of next month. A particular description is given of this new and splendid steamer, and a report is made of her trial trip to Rondout and back, on which occasion she performed in the most satisfactory manner. The sudden appearance of such a vessel as this, of such vast dimensions, in our waters, will very naturally excite some astonishment among people who are acquainted with our shipping, and the question will at once be asked, where did she come from? Has the *Ocean Queen* suddenly sprung from the billows, like the Paphian queen, with all her machinery and magnificent furniture on board? No such vessel has been launched here during the past two years. The last large steamship which was turned out of our ship yards was the *General Admiral*, built for the Emperor of Russia; and if Boston or Philadelphia had built such a vessel we should have heard of it long ago. The *Ocean Queen* is a great mystery, and we can account for it in no other manner than by supposing that she has been transformed from the masculine gender in the same marvelous manner in which the ill-fated *Central America* was created out of the *George Law*. If the new *Ocean Queen* be only an old steamship, with another name, it strikes us that it would be as well for the traveling public to be informed of the fact.

THE CASE OF MARY HARTUNG.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, April 21, says:

"We are reliably informed that Sheriff VAN ALSTYNE had an interview with Governor MORGAN yesterday morning for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any probability of a respite being granted, and was assured that he was fully determined to let her suffer the full penalty of law. She will, therefore, be hung in the jail on the 27th inst., unless a stay of proceedings can be obtained from one of the Supreme Court Judges, for which Mr. HADLEY will apply to-day. Her counsel, Mr. HADLEY, has been most unremitting, most self-sacrificing, in his efforts to avert her terrible fate. There is no foundation in fact for the intimation in the *Statesman* of last evening, that she has 'made a confession of her guilt.' Mrs. HARTUNG has at last been compelled to decline receiving visits from strangers, which, however humanely intended, have become irksome to the last degree."

INJUNCTION.—An injunction has been issued by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in favor of JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., against FREDERICK BROWN, agent for PHALON & SONS, New-York, for an infringement of plaintiffs' trade-mark "Cocoaine"—the alleged infringement being the sale of PHALON & SON "Cocoaine."—*Boston Journal.*

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Albany.

THE CASE OF MRS. HARTUNG—LAWS PASSED AT THE RECENT SESSION.

ALBANY, Friday, April 22.

W. J. HADLEY, of this city, counsel for Mrs. HARTUNG, will make an application to-morrow at 10 o'clock at Blancard's Hotel before the Hon. W. B. WRIGHT, Supreme Court Judge for this District, now in New-York, for a writ of error and a stay of execution in the case of Mrs. HARTUNG.

The State Department is overrun with demands for certified copies of the laws which were passed at the recent session of the Legislature.

The Secretary of State gives notice that in consequence of the omission of the Legislature to vote the ordinary supplies for his office, he is unable to employ the usual extra force to make copies of the laws, and that applicants must await their turn. Much delay and inconvenience is likely to result from this. Copies of all laws affecting the City of New-York are being prepared, as directed, by Mayor TIEMANN.

Loss of Coal Boats and Thirty Lives in a Crevasse.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 22.

A special dispatch from Memphis to the *Commercial* says, that two coal barges containing 72,000 bushels, belonging to J. L. HYATT, of Louisville, were swept with the crevasse near Lake Providence, on Saturday night, and their crews, consisting of thirty men, perished.

Several new and disastrous breaks are reported in the levee below Memphis.

Arrest of the Rev. Jacob S. Harden.

TRENTON, Friday, April 22.

The Rev. JACOB S. HARDEN, charged with the poisoning of his wife in Warren County, N. J., was brought here this morning by an officer from Wheeling, Va., and has been taken to Belvidere this afternoon, where he will be tried.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Johns.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 22.

The Rev. H. V. D. JOHNS, rector of the Emanuel Episcopal Church, and brother of the Assistant Bishop of Virginia, died at 6 o'clock this morning. He was a prominent minister of the Episcopal Church.

A Church Burnt.

BUFFALO, Friday, April 22.

The Unitarian Church in this city was badly damaged by fire last night. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Seigneurial-Tenure Question in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, April 22.

The Government measure for a final settlement of the Seigneurial Tenure passed the Legislative Assembly, last night, by a large majority.

Arrival of Steamship Jura.

BOSTON, Friday, April 22.

The Cunard steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool, April 9, passed the Highland Light at 11 o'clock this morning, bound in.

The Specie En Route from California.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 22.

A private dispatch from New-Orleans says that the steamer for Panama from San Francisco on the 5th instant, had on board $2,000,000 in specie.

Navagation at the West.

LA CROSSE, Friday, April 22.

Lake Pepin is now open for navigation. The first boat from St. Paul, Minn., arrived here this morning.

Sailing of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Me, Friday, April 22.

The steamship *Indian*, the last steamer from this port this season, will leave shortly after noon to-morrow for Liverpool.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, April 22.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* arrived from Boston at 10 o'clock last night, and sailed at midnight for Liverpool.

Weather cloudy and calm.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HORTICULTURE FOR WOMEN.—Ingenuity seems to be busy in devising new fields for the industry of women. The events of the last year or two have made the demand for additional modes of employment more generally known, and have fixed public attention upon the absolute necessity of devising some remedy for existing evils. One of the many projects to which this discussion has given rise is that of establishing on Long Island, about forty miles from this City, a school for the purpose of teaching horticulture to poor orphan girls. Mrs. T. W. PHELPS, who has taken a very active part in the enterprise, has given the land required for it, and all that remains is to raise the amount of money required to erect suitable buildings upon it. The projectors propose to commence with a school of twenty five pupils, and to enlarge their operations as necessity may require. They intend to instruct the girls in all the branches of light gardening, the cultivation of flowers, the preserving of fruits, the rearing of fowls, &c.; and thus to make the institution as nearly self-supporting as possible, and at the same time to qualify their pupils to obtain profitable and healthful employment after they shall have left it. In order to raise funds for the enterprise, it is proposed to hold a grand *festival* during the first weeks in May, at which addresses by prominent gentlemen, music, paintings, statuary, &c., will be the prominent attractions. The Seventy-first Regiment have consented to take charge of the closing *fête*. Persons who may be disposed to aid the project, by loans of paintings, statuary, plants, or whatever else might prove attractive, are requested by the managers to address H. J. FAIRCHILD, Esq., No. 49 Barclay-street, or Mrs. T. W. PHELPS, No. 75 East Seventeenth street, at as early a day as convenient.

GOOD FRIDAY.—Good Friday was observed generally, yesterday, by the Catholics and Episcopalians. Divine service was celebrated at the usual hours in all the churches of these denominations. The Unitarians, also, commemorated the day by services in the Church of the Messiah. The Rev. Dr. OSGOOD preached an appropriate discourse, founded on the 26th and 27th verses of the 19th chapter of St. John. His subject was; "Humanity at the Cross of Christ." The attendance at all the places of worship was much diminished by the storm.

A NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The *Observer* contains the following notice of a new Presbyterian Church: "There is a large district in the upper part of the City, unoccupied by any Presbyterian Church. It lies east of Fifth-avenue, and extends from Fiftieth-street to Yorkville. The Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church, with the purpose of occupying as central position as possible, has rented the north room of the Third-avenue Dépôt, between Sixty-fifty and Sixty-sixth streets. The first services in this large and elegant hall were held last Sabbath—preaching by the Rev. ALBERT B. KING, and will be continued in the same place hereafter."

LAUNCH OF NEW STEAMERS.—The steamship *Yorktown*, built for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, will be launched from the ship-yard of W. H. WEBB, Esq., at the foot of Sixth-street, East River, this day, at 1 o'clock P. M. The new steamer being built by EDWARD LUPTON, for the Glen Cove route, is to be launched this day at 1½ o'clock, from his yard at Green Point. The Novelty Works are building her engine, and D. A. HAWKINS the joiner-work. The whole boat is to be finished and furnished in the best manner. She is 186 feet long; 29 feet beam; 40-inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke. She is contracted to be ready to take her route to Glen Cove on the 1st of June.

SUDDEN DEATH.—HANNAH RILEY, residing in a tenement house rear of No. 137 Delancey-street, expired very suddenly, Thursday afternoon, soon after imbibing some liquor purchased at a porter-house near where she lived. She leaves a husband and several children. Captain STERRS, of the Thirteenth Precinct, states that "there have been several sudden deaths in his precinct within a year, from the effects of bad liquor."

THE THOMAS POWELL.—This steamer, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, well known as one of the fastest on the river, has just commenced her regular daily trips for Rondout, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, making all the landings. She leaves Jay-street Pier every afternoon at 3:15 o'clock P. M.

BOY RUN OVER.—HENRY SALLY, a boy 11 years old, while crossing the Bowery, near Spring-street, was run over by a hack, and dangerously injured. He was taken to the City Hospital, and PATRICK CARR, the hackman, was arrested and locked up, to await the result of his injuries.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—On last Tuesday afternoon, a woman named MARY DRESSEL was severely burned, at her residence, No. 42 Attorney-street, by the explosion of a fluid lamp. She lingered in great agony until Thursday afternoon, when she expired.

WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.—Mrs. BARBARA PARKER, who resided at No. 257 West Thirty-fifth-street, died Thursday morning, from burns received the evening previous, from the explosion of a fluid lamp. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

Police Reports.

A BURGLARIOUS EXPEDITION NIPPED IN THE BUD.—Three youths were noticed, yesterday, prowling about the Nyack steamboat dock. They had purchased tickets for Nyack, and had arrived at the dock an hour before the boat's departure. Officer Hamblin, of the Third Ward, thought there was something wrong in the wind and soon arrested them. A kit of burglar's tools was found in their possession, as also a loaded revolver and a dirk knife. The prisoners were taken to the Police Head quarters, and these gave their names as John Greenman, Edward H. P. Henderson and David E. Miller. The two first named were each about twenty years old. Muller, who was only twelve, showed regret at his position, and, on being questioned, was as communicative as could be desired. He said they had started on a burglarious expedition to Nyack. Henderson had been there previously, surveyed the field, and spotted the houses they were to try their skill upon. The prisoners were temporarily committed.

THE RULING PASSION STRONG.—Peter Mulvey, well known about the First District Police Court, was arrested yesterday on a charge of defrauding Patrick Mackey, of No. 126 Clinton-place, out of $20. The complainant says he employed him to bring a suit against a physician up town for wages due him, amounting to $60, and gave him an advance fee; that Mackey settled the claim with the physician for $30, pocketed the sum, and informed his client that the doctor refused to pay anything. Mulvey was compelled to give $1,000 bail to answer the charge.

SHOOTING AFFRAY BETWEEN NEGROES.—Two colored men named Wm. Scott and Edward Randolph, while playing billiards on Thursday night, at the billiard-rooms No. 85 Mercer-street, had a dispute about the count, Randolph accusing Scott of cheating. Scott at once drew a pistol and shot his accuser, the ball taking effect in his left eye, and nearly destroying it. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, and Scott was committed to prison for trial.

STEALING FROM THE BROADWAY THEATRE.—Edward Peacock, an English youth, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $75 worth of brass faucets from the Broadway Theatre, which is now undergoing demolition. He confessed the robbery, and stated that he had sold his booty to Owen Gay, who keeps a junk-shop in Worth-street. Gay was arrested and held to answer the charge preferred against him. Peacock was assigned a cell in the Tombs.

Police Commissioners.

THE DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS WITH REGARD TO THE OLD POLICE—OPINION OF COUNSEL—MCCUNE IS OFFERED $642 69 AND REFUSES TO ACCEPT IT—CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST HIM—HIS TRIAL SET DOWN FOR TUESDAY NEXT.

The Police Commissioners met in secret session at 2 P. M. yesterday, General NYE presiding, and all the members of the Board, except Mayors TIEMANN and POWELL, were present.

Mr. Embree, the Chief Clerk, read the following opinion of counsel with regard to the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Municipal Policeman McCune:

OPINION.

Our opinion being requested by the Board of Police, upon the effect which the late decision of the Court of Appeals in McCune's case may have upon the relations between the Board and those members of the Municipal Police who, between the 23d of April and the 3d of July, 1857, rejected the authority of the Board, we have to answer:

First—That not only must the decision in the particular case be implicitly obeyed, but it must be received as the rule for other cases like it in all substantial respects.

Second—That it is obvious the rule of McCune's case does not embrace many cases which we understand to exist, as, for instance, the following:

1. Those who received their appointment from the late Mayor and City Judge alone.

2. Those who, since the 23d of April, 1857, have entered into other and inconsistent employments.

3. Those who, from the 23d of April to the 3d of July, 1857, did not perform the Police duty of their respective Wards without lawful excuse.

4. Those who during that period disobeyed any general or special order of the Board of Police.

5. Those who accepted office and acted under the ordinance of the Common Council, passed June 2, 1857, for the establishment of a new Municipal Police.

6. Those who actually took part in the collision between the Metropolitan and Municipal Police on the 16th of June, 1857.

Third—That those members of the old Police who are within the rule of McCune's case, are still liable to trial and punishment for misconduct committed during any part of the period between the 23d of April and the 3d of July, 1857, as well as at any time since.

Fourth—That whenever trials are to be had care should be taken to have the notices and complaints personally served, and all the proceedings regularly taken and recorded.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1859.

A. J. VANDERPOEL,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
WM. CURTIS NOYES,
WM. M. EVARTS.

Official notice of the decision of the Court of Appeals has been served on the counsel for the Board and by them communicated to the Board.

The Board adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of the People on the relation of James McCune against this Board having been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, and the peremptory *mandamus* consequent thereon having been this day served upon this Board, whereby this Board is in substance commanded to immediately restore the said McCune to the office of patrolman and member of the Metropolitan Police District, and permit him to exercise the same and to take the profits and pay thereof, and also to discharge his arrears of pay according to the former writ of alternative *mandamus*, it is, on motion,

Resolved, In obedience to said writ, that the said James McCune be restored to the aforesaid office and permitted to exercise the same and to take the profit and pay thereof; and that the Treasurer draw his warrant in favor of said McCune for the sum of $367 92, being the amount of the arrears of pay due to said McCune from the 26th day of June, 1857, to the 11th day of December next thereafter, together with $274 77, being the costs awarded by said judgment.

The Board dismissed John C. McKeon, of the Third Precinct, from the force, and adjourned to Tuesday, 2 o'clock P. M.

Soon after the Board adjourned, Mr. Devereux counsel for McCune, applied for McCune's back pay which, he claimed, amounted to $1,732 55. Mr. BOWEN drew a check for $642 69, the amount which the Board had resolved to pay McCune, and tendered it to McCune, who took it and handed it to Mr. Devereux. The latter said the amount was not sufficient, that it did not include his costs, and gave it back.

Gen. NYE inquired of McCune whether he refused to receive the check as a legal tender, to which his counsel replied that he did not think the amount of the check was the amount due McCune, and he would prefer to leave the matter open until the next meeting of the Board. The check was placed in the hands of Mr. Embree, the Chief Clerk of the Board, and Mr McCune and his counsel retired.

Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter has preferred charges against Officer McCune, the nature of which is set forth in the letter which we give below. The trial of McCune, it will be observed, is set down for Tuesday next:

Office of the Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, No. 413 Broome street.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1859.

To JAMES MCCUNE—*Sir*: Take notice, that charges have been preferred to the Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police District against you, which charges are now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Police, at No. 413 Broome-street, New-York City, and a copy thereof is hereto annexed. You are hereby notified and required to call at said office and examine the said charges, and within two days after service of this notice, to answer the said charges in accordance with, and in the manner required by, rule No. 7 of the Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Board of Police, a copy of which 7th rule is hereto annexed.

You will also take notice that your trial upon said charges will be in order, and will take place, at a meeting of this Board to be held at the office of the said Board, No. 413 Broome-street, in said City, on the 26th day of April, 1859, at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until the trial is concluded. GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

To the Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police District.

I hereby charge James McCune with insubordination, and refusal and neglect to perform duty as a patrolman of the Metropolitan Police District, and with wilful disobedience of orders, and with wilful non-compliance with the general rules of the Board, and treating the power and authority of the Board with contempt.

SPECIFICATIONS.

1. A continued refusal to act from the 23d of April, 1857, to the 3d of July of that year, under the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, passed April 15, 1857."

2. Refusing to recognize the power and authority of the Board of Police, and voting in the station-house of the Fourteenth Precinct, with other persons, not to recognize the said act, or the power or authority of said Board of Police, but to continue acting in opposition to the Board of Police and its officers.

3. In neglecting to appear and report for duty on the 18th of June, 1857, at No. 88 White-street, at 8 o'clock P. M. of that day, in obedience to an order previously given to him.

4. Acting in concert with a body of men, in opposition to the said Board of Police, and the force under their command, and in armed defiance thereof, from the 23d of April to the 3d of July, 1857.

5. Open contempt and defiance of the authority of the Board of Police, expressed by words and acts, from the 23d of April, 1857, to the 3d of July, 1857.

DANIEL CARPENTER,
Deputy Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1859.

Veto of the Bill Increasing Salaries of Police Clerks.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, April 19, 1859.

To the Senate:

The Bill entitled "An Act in relation to the duties of the Assistant Clerks of the New-York Police Courts" imposes upon them many new duties, but raises their compensation from $4,000 in the aggregate. The present salaries were fixed only a year since by the Supervisors of the county, and the same body possesses full power to increase them. Without the sanction or intervention of these local authorities an attempt is now made to increase the salaries and to place them beyond the control of the Supervisors.

In signing my name to this bill I should be called upon to give my approval to that which I believe to be radically wrong in principle. Where the local authorities possess all necessary powers and there is no complaint of any unjust refusal to act and no public grievance is shown to exist, I cannot sanction with my signature any attempt to overrule or interfere with the powers of local authorities.

E. D. MORGAN.

Provisions of the Treaty between Nicaragua and the United States.

From the Constitution, April 22.

We have observed that in several of the public papers erroneous views are entertained of the provisions of the treaty. We are not able to speak authoritatively upon the subject, but have reason to believe that the treaty contains no stipulations for the United States to land forces in Nicaragua for the purpose of suppressing filibuster enterprises, but that it does contain *a stipulation allowing the United States to land forces there* when necessary for the purpose of protecting the persons and property of American citizens.

We have also reason to believe that the treaty secures to the United States the *right to transport troops and munitions of war at their pleasure across the transit route*, and that the only restriction upon its exercise is that the troops and munitions shall not be employed against any of the States of Central America with which Nicaragua is in amity. It appears to us that these stipulations contain everything upon the subjects to which they relate that the interest or honor of the United States can require.

☞ We are indebted to Butterfield & Company's, and Wells, Fargo & Company's Expresses, for late California papers by the Overland Mail.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—All motions for Saturday, 23d, will stand adjourned to Saturday, 30th. Per order. WM. H. HARRIS, Clerk.

To Advertisers.

The New-York WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a larger circulation than any other *newspaper* in the world, and is the best medium in which to advertise. We shall print over two hundred thousand copies of our next issue. Price, one dollar per line, each insertion. Advertisements must reach us by Wednesday, April 27.

As an index to where the TRIBUNE circulates, we copy from our books our *mail* subscriptions received in the month of March last. Our sales to newsmen are, of course, not included:

No. Copies.		No. Copies.		No. Copies
Maine	842	Illinois	1410	Maryland	25
New-Hampsh.	1041	Wisconsin	1'69	Alabama	2
Vermont	870	Minnesota	289	Florida	8
Massachuse'ts.	593	Iowa	868	Utah	10
Rhode Island	44	Virginia	3	Texas	9
Connecticut	465	California	373	Wash'n Ter.	11
New-York	3785	Oregon	95	Canada	106
New-Jersey	482	Kentucky	18	Nova Scotia	11
Pennsylvania	1787	Missouri	31	Mississippi	8
Delaware	26	Tennessee	25	South Carol'a	4
Ohio	1678	Georgia	8	Dis of Colum.	16
Michigan	855	Nebraska	7	Foreign	51
Indiana	826	Kansas	123		

Total 17,806

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Tribune Buildings,
New-York.

Inquire!

Whether our folly, or the effect of impure locality, or unwholesome food, or colds, or parentage, or all combined, have produced an unhealthy condition of body,

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

Judiciously used in time, will remove these sad evils by purifying the blood. This blessed medicine will cleanse us from our defects, morally and physically. Are there not millions of testators who have received these blessings? Inquire!

Sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions, at No. 294 Canal st., and by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention.

Burnett's **Cocoaine.**
THE GENUINE
FOR SALE BY
FRANCIS E. SMITH,
NO. 277 BROADWAY.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Charles' London Cordial Gin for Consumptives, and invalids requiring a stimulant. Sold, quarts and pints, by all druggists, grocers, etc. Dépôt, No. 42 Broadway. Other Gins may be thrust at you. Buy only CHARLES'. The only LONDON Gin genuine.

Rogers & Raymond,
Nos.
121, 123 and 125
FULTON-ST.
BOY'S SPRING CLOTHING,
NEW PARIS AND AMERICAN
STYLES
Largest stock, greatest variety and
LOWEST PRICES
in the market.
NO DEVIATION
from the price mark on every
article.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon, Scarf and all other fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross plait, French and English Printed Shirts; Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, &c.
Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

A New Article for the Hair.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles 50 cents; small 25 cents. Inquire for PHALON & SON'S Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
A new perfume for the handkerchief—Extract of Sweet Hyacinth.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the improved Combination Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Howe's Unrivaled Elliptic Spring Bed Bottom, from $4 50 to $6.
At retail at No. 378 Broadway.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 283 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray st., N. Y.
} No. 51 Gravier-st., N. O.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Phelan's Champion Hat—Something Entirely new in the hat line, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's. A sample can be seen at Mr. Phelan's billiard rooms, corner Broadway and 10th-st; also at O'Connor & Callender's, No. 53 Ann-st., the champion billiard table makers, and at WHITE'S, the champion hatter, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 25th st., pure and genuine drugs, medicines and perfumery, and strict personal attendance on the part of the proprietor.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st. Also, sold at No. 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 663 Broadway, offers the stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

The Spring Style of Hats for Gentlemen's WEAR—Price $3 50, and warranted superior to any offered in Broadway for $4. N. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gent.'s Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strops.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Weed's New Style $30 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
These Safes form the most perfect security against fire and burglars, of any safe ever offered to the public.
$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
The subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for brokers, jewelers, and private families, for plate, diamonds and other valuables.
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

Catarrh! Catarrh! Catarrh!
CATARRH. WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?
Thousands of persons suffer all sorts of annoyance from Catarrh. Most people know what its inconvenience and results are, yet but few know how it can be cured. It is simply a chronic irritation and after enlargement of follicles and consequent thickening of the mucous membrane, lining the nasal cavities, frontal sinuses and posterior nares and sometimes extending into the throat and lungs. From this results tightness and often vertigo of the head, obstructed nose or profuse flow of mucus, loss of smell, nasal voice, and often impaired hearing and taste. The old-school remedies have never been able to do anything for it. Nasal injections and inhalations are as painful and expensive as they are generally worthless, yet HUMPHREYS' CATARRH SPECIFIC, a simple SUGAR PILL taken two or three times per day, promptly relieves the milder cases, cures at once all colds in the head, and radically cures by perseverance the most obstinate cases, as is proved by the experience of hundreds.
Price, with full directions, &c.....50 cents per box
N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions and 20 Remedies, in large 3-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book $2.
The Remedies, by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by dealers.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees stand unrivaled by any in the world. His splendid dye, (the only harmless one known) is applied by experienced artists to the satisfaction of all at the factory No. 6 Astor House.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, NO. 19 JOHN STREET,
Keep the largest assortment of Glass Views. Also Elliott's and Sylvester's Colored and illuminated Groups and Paper Views.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ballou Brothers, No. 409 Broadway, sole manufacturers of the celebrated Improved French Yoke Shirts, a new style, made to order from scientific measures, of the best materials, sewed by hand, and warranted to fit. Only depot in the United States is at No. 409 Broadway.

French Clocks,
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES.
On account of removing to No. 623 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings,
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYES, imported and for sale low, for CASH OR APPROVED PAPER, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

If you want a Choice Dress Suit,
at a low price,
Call on DRUMGOLD & PROCH,
No. 214 Broadway, late Genin's.

A Luxurious Bedstead for the Sick, or those in health. No family should be without one of the invalid Bedsteads so highly recommended by all the medical faculty. Manufactured and sold by the American Trades Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to order and warranted to fit, elegant styles of gents' furnishing goods, received by every steamer, Alexandre kid gloves constantly on hand, at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Merchants and other Strangers in the City can obtain Phrenological Examinations, with advice as to effects, talents and proper pursuits, daily, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Lester's Sewing Machines.—Price reduced from $75 to $65; good back stitch, two threads. Call and examine. Liberal commission to agents.
JOHN H. LESTER, No. 433 Broadway, New-York.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House Broadway.

Wigs $8.—CAMERON'S, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For quality and natural appearance we challenge the world. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices, wholesale and retail.

DIED.

BUSTEED.—In Brooklyn, GEORGE WASHINGTON BUSTEED, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Kent-av., four doors from Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

FAITOUTE.—On Friday, April 22, GEORGE W. FAITOUTE, son of the late Rev. George Faitoute, of Jamaica, L. I., after a short illness, aged 72 years.

His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, Nicholas C. Everett, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 25th inst., from the house of Nicholas C. Everett, Hudson-av., Bergen, at 9 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

SPICER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 21, after a short illness, LAVID SPICER, Sr., aged 80 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 1 110th st., near Bloomingdale Road, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

DOHERTY.—At Albany, on Wednesday, April 20, of congestion of the brain, JOHN DOHERTY, late member of the State Senate, aged 33 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 113 West 24th-st.

☞ Springfield, Mass., and Rochester papers please copy.

THIS WEEK'S DISPATCH
OUT THIS MORNING,
And for sale at all the news dépôts,
Contains
A report of the recent fight between
TOM SAYERS AND BILL BENJAMIN
For the Championship of England,
ALSO,
A new story by T. HAMILTON VANANDA,
Entitled,
THE WILD HERMIT,
OR THE
FREE RANGERS OF TEXAS.
A Tale of the Southern Border.
The usual variety of Choice Reading.

I. O. O. F.—NOTICE.
THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE G. L. U. S. will take place on TUESDAY next.
The different Lodges will meet at the Battery.
Procession to start at 11 A. M.
They will all pass WHITE'S HAT EMPORIUM,
NO. 216 BROADWAY,
And continue until they reach Dr. Chapin's Church, where Divine service will be held by the Grand Chaplain. There will be some hundreds of WHITE'S HATS in the procession, and it is expected OF ALL BROTHERS in GOOD STANDING to CALL AT WHITE'S and purchase a hat.
When Mr. W. will present a pair of white gloves if they choose to join the procession.
The line of march from the Battery up Broadway to WHITE'S; then to Dr. Chapin's church; to 14th-st.; to 5th-av.; to Madison-square; where addresses, odes—written by Mrs. Partington, (Brother Shillaber, of Boston,) Benediction. Evening—Grand Ball at the Academy of Music. Tickets, admitting gentlemen and ladies, to be had at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
THE OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT
Has been removed from No. 22 Beekman-st. to more commodious quarters at No. 5 Beekman-st., over the Park Bank. The paper will be issued from the new rooms every Thursday morning.

NEWS FROM CHINA!!
ELEGANT BRONZE AND PARIAN GROUPS AND FIGURES,
TEA-TRAYS,
SUPERB TEA AND TOILETTE SERVICES,
SUPERIOR SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
RICH CHINA DINNER AND BREAKFAST SETS,
GAS-GLOBES.
Close buyers are invited to call.
OTTINGTON BROS., 275 and 280 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEROSENE OILS.
NOTICE,
☞ THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE KEROSENE WORKS being now completed, we give notice that ALL orders from the TRADE will be filled promptly at new tariff prices.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 80 Beaver-st., New-York.

LECTURE BY HENRY WARD BEECHER, for the benefit of the Sabbath and Mission Schools connected with the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) corner 4th-av. and 31st-st., will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, April 25, in said church. Subject—*Wit and Humor.* Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

NEW BOOKS.
MR. READE'S NEW NOVEL.
HARPER & BROTHERS
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
"LOVE ME LITTLE, LOVE ME LONG."
A NOVEL.
BY
CHARLES READE,
Author of "Peg Woffington," "Christie Johnstone,"
"Never Too Late to Mend," &c.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.
The THIRD VOLUME of the new edition of the works of this favorite author is
THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS,
A NARRATIVE OF 1757.
Illustrated by two elegant Steel Vignettes and twelve sketches on wood, from new designs by
F. O. C DARLEY.
470 pages crown octavo, bound in embossed cloth, beveled. Price $1 50; or plain cloth, uncut edges, for rebinding in extra styles, same price.

DARLEY'S ILLUSTRATED EDITION
OF
COOPER'S NOVELS
was commenced Feb. 1 and will be completed in thirty-two months from that date, a volume being published on the first of each month. The volumes will be uniform in size and binding, and each will contain two Engravings on Steel and twelve Sketches on Wood, designed by Darley expressly for this edition, and engraved by the first artists of the country.
THE SERIES EMBRACES:

The Pioneers.	Red Rover.
The Last of the Mohicans.	The Spy.
Wept of Wish Ton-Wish.	The Two Admirals.
The Crater.	Jack Tier.
The Sea Lions.	Oak Openings.
The Pilot.	The Prairie.
Wyandotte.	The Deerslayer.
The Pathfinder.	The Water Witch.
Precaution.	Mercedes of Castile.
Lionel Lincoln.	The Two Admirals.
Wing and Wing.	The Heidenmauer.
The Headsman.	The Monikins.
Homeward Bound.	Home as Found.
The Bravo.	Afloat and Ashore.
Miles Wallingford.	The Chainbearer
Satanstoe.	The Ways of the Hour.

AS A NATIONAL ENTERPRISE
the publication of this edition exceeds, both in magnitude and importance, anything before undertaken in this country. COOPER has been justly styled
"THE G

FOR SALE.

LLEWELLYN PARK
IS A TRACT OF
FIFTY ACRES OF LAND,
Beautifully situated on the eastern slope of Eagle Ridge, (Orange Mountain,) with a surface finely diversified, embracing deep ravines, bold, rocky cliffs, brooks of the purest spring water, picturesque old oaks, beeches and tulips, and a noble forest of the various native evergreen and deciduous trees.

It is laid out and embellished with drives, walks, &c., in the modern natural style of landscape gardening, and has been deeded in trust for the exclusive use and enjoyment of the purchasers of the land lying contiguous to the Park.

This tract of land, containing about
THREE HUNDRED ACRES,
Has been divided into villa sites of from
FIVE TO TEN ACRES EACH.

It was selected with special reference to the wants of citizens doing business in the City, and yet wishing accessible, retired and healthful homes in the country. Sloping to the southeast, the best exposure for health, cultivation, and protection from the winds of Winter, it is favorably situated to catch the sea-breezes which prevail in Summer.

The whole tract abounds in pure, soft, spring water.

It is believed that no spot within 20 miles of New-York is in all respects so healthy as the side of this mountain. It is almost the only locality so near the City where there is no fever and ague.

Purchasers of sites, desiring to build of stone, can obtain the material on the premises, free of charge.

The privacy of the Park and all the sites is secured by a Lodge and gate-keeper at the entrance on Valley Road, one mile from North Orange Railroad station. As we record along the Park avenue—nearly five miles of which are already completed—Newark, New York, and their Bays, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and the Narrows, are all taken at a glance. Upon reaching the top of the mountain, 700 feet above the level of the sea, a landscape more than one hundred miles in extent spans the horizon. Cultivated fields, and country seats, villages, towns and cities, ponds, rivers and bays, with the Navesink hills at the South; Nyack mountain, Haverstraw peak, and the Highlands toward the North; with Long Island and the Ocean in the East, all lie revealed to the eye. This natural panorama is acknowledged by all to be one of the finest in America.

LLEWELLYN PARK is less than one hour from New-York City, via Morris and Essex Railroad, six trains per day, each way, and via New-Jersey Railroad and Orange Omnibus line, fifteen trips each way daily.

For ease of access, beauty and variety of scenery, for healthfulness of climate, for the intelligence and moral order of its population, in short, for all those considerations which combine to render a region attractive as a family residence, it is believed that the vicinity of Orange, especially the mountain side, possesses advantages not surpassed, if equaled, by any other place in the vicinity of New-York.

For maps, terms, and particulars, apply to the proprietor,
L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar st., N. Y., and Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—
ARCADE COTTAGE,
Only one hour from this city, with 5 acres of land, situated on Glen-av., in well-to Park, range, N. J., on an elevated plateau about half way up the mountain side.

The house is built of brick, with hollow walls, after plans by Alex. J. Davis, Architect, in the Tuscan manner, and is 84 feet in length by 56 feet in width. It contains 13 rooms and two cellars, with bells, gas-pipes, speaking-tubes and water pipes introduced throughout the house.

It is heated by Brown's hot-water furnace. The stairs are carried up in a tower 45 feet high, from the top of which you have a fine view of Newark Bay, Staten Island, the Narrows, Brooklyn, New-York, the Highlands, the intermediate villages and the open country.

This cottage—with its arched entrance, unique verandas, shady and cool, high ceilings and lofty tower—is admirably adapted, with the site on which it is built, for a Summer residence. It is elevated four feet above the natural level, and appropriately connected with the surrounding grounds, which are laid out in the natural style, by a grass terrace 15 feet wide, which is ornamented with Maltese vases.

ARCADE COTTAGE
is sold with a
RIGHT TO LLEWELLYN PARK,
and is approached by a delightful drive of one mile through Tulip-av., Park way and Oak Bend, or Glen-av.

For terms and particulars, apply to
L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York, or
Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—OR TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS—RENT $1,000—A picturesque cottage known as the Eyrie, built in rustic style of stone and wood on Eagle Rock, (on the top of the Mountain, Orange, N. J.,) 700 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding a magnificent prospect.

The house contains 11 rooms, besides bath and store-rooms. It is heated with Brown's hot-water furnace. There are, also, stables, carriage-house and ice house filled. The grounds consist of about 50 acres of land, mostly in forest, lawn and garden. It is approached by a beautiful drive of a mile and a half through Llewellyn Park. It is a retired, wild and picturesque spot possessing fine forest trees and only four miles from the City via the Morris and Essex Railroad. For particulars, apply to L. S. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE three story and basement brown stone front house No. 68 1st-place, Brooklyn. Lot 25x133 feet 5¼ inches, (33 feet 5¼ inches courtyard,) with bath-room gas, furnace, &c. Also, the three-story attic and basement brick house on the east side of Clinton-st., first door south of the President House, 26x50 feet. Bath-room, gas, furnace.

These houses are well built and in very desirable locations. Will be sold on easy terms. Titles perfect.
E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class four-story high stoop brown-stone house, 27 feet by 70, lot 106 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's church. The house is entirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be sold on reasonable and easy terms, or rented at a moderate price to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS—THREE NEW brown-stone front 3-story and basement houses, Nos. 18, 19 and 21 2d-place, Brooklyn, with the Nassau water, gas, furnace, and all the modern improvements. These house are in a very desirable location, and will be sold low and on terms to accommodate purchasers.
E. E. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 8 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 45 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FIRST-class, four-story, English-basement, brown-stone house No. 243 West 34th-st., beautifully situated; City and country combined; the house is a perfect gem, in English and convenience unsurpassed; has extra stairs. Will be sold very low; very little cash required. No bill on house. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—A furnished house, stable and six lots of ground, corner of Bedford and Lafayette-avs. House is conveniently arranged; gas, water, bath-room, &c; fine vegetable and fruit garden attached; will be sold at a bargain or rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
S. H. CROOK, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 11 Monroe place, Brooklyn; the house is in fine order, 25 by 56 feet, three rooms deep, and replete with every convenience; the situation is unsurpassed. Apply at the house, or of B. B. BLYDENBURG, No. 45 South-st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID HOUSE, FOUR doors from 5th-av; 27x75 feet; brown-stone and tiled up to the attic; has every possible convenience and is built in the most substantial manner; to exchange for two smaller houses near 5th-av., not above 38th-st. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No 5.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEVEN FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front houses on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., all well rented; will be exchanged for good country property not much incumbered; or no cash would be desirable. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway, near 26th-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 25 LONDON-TERRACE 23d-st., in complete order, with every improvement, and a most desirable residence, will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the premises or to JNO. POTTS BROWN, No 238 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lafayette-place, 20th-st. between 5th and 6th-avs., the house Gothic style; water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

27 ACRES AT YONKERS TO EXCHANGE for a house in this City; worth between $210 and $25,000. The property is finely situated, and is a most superb building site. There is no incumbrance upon it. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room 5.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of land well situated for improvement; a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means, or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 197 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—ON NINTIETH-STREET, A PLOT OF 18 lots near Gaylor's Dock, East River, suitable for private purposes, stone yard or manufactories, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to S. THOMPSON, Real Estate Broker, Yorkville, 3d-av., corner 83d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY dwelling house No. 70 Grove-st., well calculated for one or two families, without small children. Also, the lot corner of 4th and Christopher sts. If not sold will be leased. JOHN T. BOYD, No. 45 William-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front house, with high stoop, now completed and built in the most substantial manner. For further particulars inquire on the premises, No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th aves. Terms easy.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 172 WEST 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., south side. Lot 25x100, house 25x32; 3 stories and basement; in thorough order. Has gas, plumbing, and hot air furnace complete, with furniture if required. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 32 WEST 20th-st; house 25 feet 3 inches by 42 feet; lot 25 feet 3 inches by half the block; price $13,000; terms easy; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 206 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st, near 9th-av., 20x92 feet. Also, one on 8th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSES NOS. 95 and 97 East 36th-st., brown-stone fronts, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 95, or of P. R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—A NUMBER OF first-class houses; also, a handsome country seat. Apply to R. H. COBURN, No. 164 West 26th st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF 130 FEET FRONT, PART in Leonard-st., west of and near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 132 and 134 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FAY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The two three story Philadelphia brick houses, Nos. 11 and 13 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. They are gems in finish and convenience—being first-class and in all respects a most desirable residence, and only a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 49 Nassau-st., New-York, or at No. 15 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THREE LARGE HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL—Two west side of Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., 25 feet front, 72 feet deep, 4-story, high basement, and brown-stone fronts. Each contains 20 large rooms, 28 closets, 2 bath-rooms, 3 water closets, 8 wash basins, gas, bells, &c. Also, that spacious house corner of Madison-av. and 37th-st., 28 feet front, 83 feet deep, 4 stories high basement, brick and brown-stone fronts, and containing 23 large rooms, 26 dressing and clothes closets, 2 bath-rooms, 3 water-closets, 8 wash basins, gas, bells, private stairs, &c; hot air, and hot and cold water on all floors without pumping. They have been built under the constant inspection of the owner, and are believed to contain everything essential in a first-class house, and will bear close inspection. A liberal share may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. Printed circulars, with price and particulars, can be had at the houses, or of the owner, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 9 Park-place, up stairs.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DOUBLE English Gothic cottage, all the modern improvements; large plot of ground, fine fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., in perfect order, 1¾ miles from Fulton Ferry by Fulton-av. cars. The property has not been offered for sale before this spring. It is one of the most beautiful residences in the city, but should be seen to be appreciated, and will positively be sold within 60 days, as the owner is obliged to leave. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., or on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4-story, brown-stone house and lot, No. 17 East 33d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 23x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 33d-st., or to H. MASON, Sec. 23 Water-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs re-covered with Wiegand's celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material: it is as durable as the above purpose as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at room No. 4 Market Bank, No. 284 Pearl-st., corner of Frankfort, also No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
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Possession at once. For terms, inquire of
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COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.; house three stories, with wings; of brick; in part furnished, beautifully located, within sight and a few minutes' walk of depôt; distant from 26th st. one hour; about 8 acres of land, barn and out-buildings. Rent six months, $400, or can be had to 1st April next. Apply on the premises, or to R. W. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

A half acre of land and double cottage-house, situated on the north bank of Shrewsbury River, N. J., adjoining Mount's Dock, and distant about two miles from the ocean. The situation commands a view of ocean, river and inland scenery. Price $2,000. Apply on the premises, or address WM. WRIGHT, Riceville, N. J., or JOHN WHITE, No. 101 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR Sale at public auction, on the 28th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock M., containing sixty acres, or may be divided into smaller parcels if desired, situated on the corner of Tea Neck Road and Railroad av., leading to the central depôt of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, now just completed, half a mile from depôt, and 11 miles from Hoboken, or accessible by plank road. It is finely situated on high ground and in a healthy location; it has a large orchard of five grafted fruits; also, cherries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, &c., in abundance; also, a fine large house barn, carriage house, granary and other out-buildings, all in good order. The above will positively be sold on that day, on the premises, unless previously sold at private sale. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or of T. J. WELLS, corner of Washington and Clarkson sts., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps; situated in the village of Bloomingview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each 1½ hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depôt; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place, for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HALF A MILE FROM THE STEAMboat landing at Lloyd's Neck, on the north shore of Long Island, 300 acres of land, the whole or in parcels. The building sites on this property cannot be surpassed, having water fronts on both north and south sides. The soil is of the best for farming purposes, beautifully wooded, perfectly healthy as a residence, and surrounded by fine fishing grounds. In short, this spot combines every desirable quality, and is approachable in two hours, by daily steamer. Apply to HENRY LLOYD, on the premises, or to G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Pine-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEEHAWken, a splendid country seat with large factory, 50 lots of ground, beautifully laid out with fruit and flowers, the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to H. MASON, Sec. 23 Water-st.

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FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELL-built and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x35, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.; house three stories, with wings; of brick; in part furnished, beautifully located, within sight and a few minutes' walk of depôt; distant from 26th st. one hour; about 8 acres of land, barn and out-buildings. Rent six months, $400, or can be had to 1st April next. Apply on the premises, or to R. W. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

A half acre of land and double cottage-house, situated on the north bank of Shrewsbury River, N. J., adjoining Mount's Dock, and distant about two miles from the ocean. The situation commands a view of ocean, river and inland scenery. Price $2,000. Apply on the premises, or address WM. WRIGHT, Riceville, N. J., or JOHN WHITE, No. 101 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR Sale at public auction, on the 28th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock M., containing sixty acres, or may be divided into smaller parcels if desired, situated on the corner of Tea Neck Road and Railroad av., leading to the central depôt of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, now just completed, half a mile from depôt, and 11 miles from Hoboken, or accessible by plank road. It is finely situated on high ground and in a healthy location; it has a large orchard of five grafted fruits; also, cherries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, &c., in abundance; also, a fine large house barn, carriage house, granary and other out-buildings, all in good order. The above will positively be sold on that day, on the premises, unless previously sold at private sale. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or of T. J. WELLS, corner of Washington and Clarkson sts., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps; situated in the village of Bloomingview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each 1½ hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depôt; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place, for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HALF A MILE FROM THE STEAMboat landing at Lloyd's Neck, on the north shore of Long Island, 300 acres of land, the whole or in parcels. The building sites on this property cannot be surpassed, having water fronts on both north and south sides. The soil is of the best for farming purposes, beautifully wooded, perfectly healthy as a residence, and surrounded by fine fishing grounds. In short, this spot combines every desirable quality, and is approachable in two hours, by daily steamer. Apply to HENRY LLOYD, on the premises, or to G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Pine-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEEHAWken, a splendid country seat with large factory, 50 lots of ground, beautifully laid out with fruit and flowers, the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to H. MASON, Sec. 23 Water-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs re-covered with Wiegand's celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material: it is as durable as the above purpose as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at room No. 4 Market Bank, No. 284 Pearl-st., corner of Fulman, also No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
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MEDICAL.

PROSTRATED FACULTIES AND GENERAL debility need no longer be the bane of life; there is sure relief to be found in TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 or 3. Full particulars can be gleaned from a perusal of "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches," beautifully illustrated, and sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

N. B.—Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, at his private residence, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York, from 11 to 2 and 4 to 8; Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

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Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, the first Special Surgeon living, and of Professor CARNOCHAN and Mott, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st, a few doors east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of a certain class effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 3, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. The principal languages spoken. Terms moderate.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensar, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in a short time; it roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients to separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; a popular medical practice; nuncles, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.]*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is magical and extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organisation that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable: assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner; thereby Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR THE GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.—A gentlemen who, for more than 20 years, had suffered most severely by attacks of gout of five and six months' continuance, which crippled and debilitated a good constitution, has at length most happily discovered his grand desideratum in a compound that effectually and speedily subdues the most violent paroxysms of gout and rheumatism by safely and mildly removing the offending cause. Having succeeded in very much improving his general health, and in a great degree recovering the strength and use of his limbs, and witnessing its like good effect on some hundreds of others, both male and female, he is thus induced to offer it to his brethren in affliction, and invite those who, like himself, have for years rejected medicine, to try this, and they will be most agreeably surprised.

Agents for New-York: Mr. SAM'L. NEWBY, No. 160 Front-st; Messrs. CARLE & STRONG, No. 153 Water-st.; and Mr. T. REYNOLDS, Enfield, Middlesex, Eng.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies, $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.—so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted call immediately. No charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed, letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. THERS, No. 948 Broadway, Office, No. 54 West 23d-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—DR. STRATTON, proprietor of the original recipe—is a quick relief and cure for neuralgia, headache, loss of appetite, and nervous debility. N. B.—None genuine without my signature, JAMES T. STRATTON, No. 111 5th-av. For sale by druggists, at $1 a bottle, $9 a dozen.

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EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, author of "Woman and Her Diseases," and "A Practical Treatise on Illness of the Sexual System," devotes his entire attention to Operative Surgery and consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Rupture, Piles, Fistula, Prolapsus and Stricture of the Rectum are cured without the knife or ligature, and by a process nearly painless, and requiring no confinement. Every case can be pronounced curable or otherwise, as the necessary indications are always apparent on personal examination. Dr. D. refers to D. C. McCallum, late Actuary of the Erie Railroad; Henry Ford, Brooklyn; John P. Hays, of this City; John Linn, Esq., Newton, N. J.; Maurice Barnett, New-Orleans; Mr. Livingston, (Livingston Klukead & Co.;) N. G. Bradford, late Cashier Bowery Bank, and more than 200 gentlemen in various parts of the Union. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—DR. E. M. BROWNE, 15 years in practice as female physician and obstetrician, respectfully offers to ladies his professional services in the treatment of every form of disease, and of the removal of painful menstrual obstructions by scientific treatment. Dr. B.'s Female Pills are warranted to act as represented; price per box, $1. Handsome accommodations for ladies. Apply at No. 32 8th-av.

BOARDERS AND PATIENTS WILL FIND kind, judicious medical treatment a choice selection of the very best and healthiest diet and a quiet, pleasant home at the Hygiene and Dietetic Inst tute, No. 43 4th-av., New-York. Dr. J. SLOAN BROWN, (many years physician of the Hygiene Hospital Boston, Mass.)

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—WHENever it fails to benefit we refund the price. Remember, we have no agents in this City or in Brooklyn. It can only be had of HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been agent since 1849, where the genuine can always be had. PYNE & CO., 109 Nassau-st., sole proprietors.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture &c., &c. Office No. 53 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock.

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GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

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BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
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Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.

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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 35 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

THE STOCKHOLDERS AND CREDITORS of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, are hereby notified that at a meeting of the Trustees named in the Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, duly held at their office No. 88 Wall-st. March 18, 1859, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The agreement of Dec. 15, 1858 has been subscribed by only a portion of the parties whose signatures thereto are essential, in order to carry into effect the primary and main purposes contemplated thereby; and

Whereas, It is important to determine at an early day whether such primary and main purposes of said Agreement can or can not be consummated; therefore, it is

Resolved, By the Trustees, pursuant to the authority given by the Tenth Article of said agreement, that from and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the right of any and of all parties to subscribe to said Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, or any of its counterparts, shall cease and terminate, except upon and with the unanimous consent of said Trustees, as provided in the said Tenth Article thereof.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will, on or after the first day of May next, determine whether or not said Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, has been subscribed by the parties essential to give effect to, and to consummate its primary and main purposes as therein declared.

Resolved further, That the Trustees publish a notice of the above Preamble and Resolutions, in accordance with the Seventeenth Article of said Agreement.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will anitedly and earnestly make all fair and honorable efforts to procure, before the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the signatures of parties necessary to consummate and carry into effect the primary and main purposes of said Agreement, believing, as they do, that the consummation of said purposes, as therein declared, is essential to secure and protect the interests of all the Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, and to prevent a foreclosure of the mortgages on the corporate property and franchises of that Company.

For further and additional information, apply at the offices of the Company, at Cincinnati, and No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.—Dated, March 18, 1859. (Signed)

mh25-2aw6wW&S* WM. H. ASPINWALL, Chair'n.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—NEW-YORK, April 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Harlem Gas-Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner 1st-av. and 141th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened at 2 P. M. and remain open until 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 28th inst., until after the election. By order of the Board.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

WANTED, $10,000 TO $15,000 ON LOAN for three to five years, at eight per cent, to be secured on a very valuable tract of land, within five miles of Corpus Christi, in the State of Texas, with a water front on the bay of five miles. It is now occupied by the owner, a for farming purposes, and is valued at $75,000.

The loan is wanted to make further improvements on the property. The title is perfect and unincumbered. 12 per cent is allowed by special contract in the State of Texas.

Apply to DE ZENG & STEVENS,
No. 40 Trinity Building.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, New-York, March 22, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.

WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No. 66 William-st. The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 10 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive.

JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of coupons of first mortgage ($300 000 loan) due Nov. 1 1857, and May 1, 1858, are requested to deposit the same with the undersigned trustee, to be forwarded to Ohio. It is expected they will be paid on the 1st May with exchange on New-York, and interest to 1st May proximo.

J. F. D. LANIER, No. 52 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M.

ISAAC G. LEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 202 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—APRIL 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and one half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. By order of the Board,

GEO. W. YOULE Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND One-half per Cent. (3½) has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d proximo.

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

OFFICE BOLTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 40 WALL-ST. STREET.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1859.

BANK—FOR SALE—A SOUTHERN CHARTER for a Bank fully organized; can be ready for business within ten days; books, &c., ready. Price $2,000; more but a cash customer need apply. Address, with real name, BANK, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

$55,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROperty in this City. No applications from Brokers will be entertained. THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE AND TRUSTS executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counselor, No. 15 Wall-st.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Stock for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OCEAN BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 14, 1859.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held at their Banking Rooms, April 13, instant, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

D. R. MARTIN, PARKER HANDY,
ROBERT HAYDOCK, GEORGE B. WARREN,
SAMUEL S. BOWMAN, S. C. SOUTHMAYD,
GORDON W. BURNHAM, JAMES M. BENEDICT,
JOHN BOYCE, JOHN CASTREE,
LUCIEN D. COMAN, ALBERT A. MARTIN,
ROBERT L. BROWN.

And for inspectors of the next succeeding election, Joseph M. Brown, Ebenezer Collamore, Ralph Mead.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI Central Railroad Company will present the coupons due May 1, 1859, for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 116 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, ensures to the Company.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in case of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $90.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 28.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. Isaac Carow, will leave on SATURDAY, April 23, at 4 P. M., from Pier 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
TO SAIL REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAY!
Clipper of SATURDAY, May 7,
The favorite first-class clipper-ship
WEB-FOOT, REDGE, Master,

is receiving her cargo at pier No. 71 East River, and will be dispatched promptly as above on her
THIRD VOYAGE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The WEB-FOOT is well-known for short passages—made the run out to San Francisco in 116 and 119 days—made the famous passage from Calcutta to New-York in 85 days.

Never damages any cargo.
Is of small capacity.
Will fill before her advertised day.
SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South-st., corner Wall.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. T. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths not secured will not be paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION—THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

VANDERBILT, Capt. LESTRUE | ARIEL, Capt. JONES.
CYPRUS QUEEN, Capt. TYLER. | NORTH STAR.

Will form a FORTNIGHTLY line between NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE under MAIL CONTRACT, leaving this side each alternate Saturday, and the other side each alternate Wednesday, viz.:

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW YORK
VANDERBILT..Saturday, April 23	Wednesday, May 11
ARIEL.....Saturday, May 7	Wednesday, May 25
OCEAN QUEEN, Saturday, May 21	Wednesday, June 8
VANDERBILT..Saturday, June 4	Wednesday, June 22

These steamships have water-tight compartments. Carry able surgeons.

PRICE OF PASSAGE—EITHER WAY THE SAME.

For VANDERBILT—1st Cabin, $120 and $160; 2d Cabin, $60 and $80—according to location of state rooms.

For NORTH STAR and ARIEL—1st Cabin, $80; 2d Cabin, $50.

CERTIFICATES issued of passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI WEEKLY U. P. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck Passage.....$8

The steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, April 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$22
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	33 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20
To Knoxville, Tenn.	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	25
To Charlotte, N. C.	22 75	To Pilatka, Fla.	23

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 22 Broadway.

The NASEVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, April 27.

NOTICE.—The MARION being withdrawn for one trip, there will be no steamer WEDNESDAY, April 20.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—sailing regularly on advertised days—Clipper of Saturday, April 30—the A 1 extreme clipper ship CHEAPSIDE, Thomas B. Skinner, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st.

This superb Baltimore clipper-ship shows by her log the following passages and time: Passage from Baltimore to Liverpool, 18 days; from London to Callao 78 days; from Callao to Canton 80 days—and is going in company with the celebrated clipper ship Sea Serpent, which has been on both passages; passage from Melbourne to Manilla, 32 days, said to be the shortest on record. She made 2 200 miles in seven successive days and we expect will make one of the shortest passages to San Francisco on record. Having superior ventilation, shippers may rely on the perfect delivery of her cargo. Insures at lowest rates.

For balance of freight, apply to
W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st. (Pontine building.)
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY

This well known and fast steamship, A. W. SHUFELDT, commander, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY April 27 at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st. Will receive freight Saturday, April 23.

Passage, first cabin.....$80
Passage, second cabin.....40
Freight to New-Orleans 30 cents.
No freight taken for Havana.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS,
No. 33 South-st.

FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL
for
SAN FRANCISCO.
The elegant A 1 extreme clipper ship
B. F. HOXIE,
CRARY, Master.

Having the most of her cargo on board, will receive freight for three or four days only, unless sooner full. At Pier No. 8 East River.

And be the first clipper to sail for San Francisco.

The B. F. HOXIE is known as the finest and sharpest clipper up.

SUTTON & CO.,
No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson Saturday, May 14, 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston to Glasgow or Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. Passage from either of the above places to New-York: Cabin $80; Steerage, $30; Children under 12 years of age half fare. First-class return tickets available within six months, $140. For freight or passage apply to ROBT. CRAIG, 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship THOMAS SWANN, J. T. RAMSAY, Commander, will leave Pier 13, North River, on SATURDAY April 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15, through tickets to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 40 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 13, N. R. for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 8 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. For through rates to the West covering insurance risk apply at E. & G. B. Cromwell & Co.'s, No. 88 West-st. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,

Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, MEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP JURA. E. E. MOODIE, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, May 5. Passage money for first class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports after the arrival of Steamship AFRICA, (which leaves Liverpool 16th April,) probably 20th April.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FOR ALL parts of the world, furnished by the undersigned. Adopted citizens must produ

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

SEVENTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Possibility of the Case Going to the Jury without Summing Up.

The Congressional Speeches of Mr. Sickles put in Evidence.

Exclusion of Testimony Relative to Mr. Sickles' Antecedents.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 22.

It is in contemplation on the part of the defence to agree to dispense with the summing up speeches on both sides, and to let the case go to the jury after the evidence is closed. If the offer is made on one side it will probably be accepted on the other. It would be a gratifying instance of self-denial on the part of the two counsel for the defence—Messrs. Chilton and Brady, to whom the summing up has been committed, and would seem to be a prudent move in the interest of Mr. Sickles. The counsel for the defence feel some delicacy in making the offer, but think it possible the suggestion may come from the jury, in which case they will assent.

The mode of procedure here is somewhat peculiar. After the evidence is closed either side may ask the Court for instructions to the jury on the law, and if none are asked the Judge has nothing whatever to say to the jury in the way of charging them. If instructions are asked by the one side and objected to by the other, the matter is argued, and after the argument the Judge instructs the jury, when the summing up speeches are made, the counsel for the prosecution having the last word. The Judge has nothing further to say to the jury. In this case if the prosecution do not ask for instructions, the defence will not, and thus argument on that point will be avoided, and the Judge will have no right to instruct the jury.

The three witnesses, McElhone, Brodhead and Haldemar, who were attached yesterday, were called, but neither of them answered.

Mr. Charles H. Winder, a member of the bar, addressed the Court, saying he wanted to make an explanation in regard to the testimony of Mr. Doyle.

The Judge—It is out of the usual course, and I do not see how it can be done unless you are put on the stand as a witness.

Mr. Ould—That is what he proposes to do.

The Judge—It is not usual for a witness to call himself.

Mr. Carlisle—Mr. Winder himself feels some desire on the subject; there is none on our part.

The Judge—Explanations have become so frequent as to be annoying. That is not the object of testimony at all. If there is no objection I have none.

Mr. Brady—We have none.

Mr. Winder—I did not know if the counsel will indulge me to refer to the conversation to which Mr. Doyle referred yesterday. By so doing I think I can make it very clear and plain. Unless they do I have simply to state that Mr. Doyle was utterly mistaken in saying that I had told him these papers were found on the person of Mr. Key at the time of the Coroner's inquest. What happened afterwards I do not know, because I left at the conclusion of the testimony, and did not go back.

Mr. Brady—I think that fully meets all that was said in respect to you.

Mr. Winder—I desire distinctly to say that at the time the search was made of Mr. Key's person during the Coroner's inquest, there was not a scrap of paper found.

The Judge—No one says there was.

Mr. Winder—Mr. Doyle says I said there was.

The Judge—It is a mere confounding of the two cases.

WITNESSES RECALLED.

Joseph Dudrow, recalled—I did not think Mr. Sickles was any more excited than any other man would be in a fight or anything of that kind; when the last shot was fired, I was 35 or 40 feet from him; I did not hold any conversation with him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I have frequently seen Mr. Sickles in Congress.

Mr. Delafield, recalled—As to Mr. Sickles' appearance and manner, it was rather cool; after he shot Mr. Key, he walked away very quietly; he put the pistol in his pocket afterward; I saw nothing strange in his manner before he met Mr. Key; this is my impression after reviewing the affair.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I thought from his firing such a number of shots that he was rather cool.

Mr. Brady—From that I should think he was rather hot.

Witness—I never saw Mr. Sickles under excitement before.

Q—What was the distance between you and Mr. Sickles? A.—I did not measure it; it was about the width of the street; did not know the color of Mr. Sickles' eyes till I saw him in Court; I thought he walked rather erect and very dignifiedly; cannot say whether he walked slow or fast.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES H. G. LEWIS.

Chas. H. G. Lewis, sworn—Am connected with the *Congressional Globe* Office; I have here the proceedings of the House for Friday and Saturday, 25th and 26th of February last.

To Mr. Carlisle—The reporters are Messrs. Hincks, Smith, McElhone, Andrews and Hays; don't know whether Mr. Andrews is in the city.

Mr. Carlisle—Take care of these papers.

Mr. Brady—Have you looked into those corpulent rolls to see how much of them pertains to Mr. Sickles?

Witness—They contain all the proceedings of these two days.

Mr. Brady—Judging from the bundles, I should be very much alarmed at these speeches.

Mr. Carlisle—They are short speeches made under the five minutes' rule. This evidence is offered to show the condition of the prisoner's mind on the Friday and Saturday previous to the killing of Mr. Key.

Mr. Brady—We don't object to that.

Mr. Carlisle—I know that, but I want the Court to understand our purpose.

Mr. Brady—We admit that Mr. Sickles addressed the Court on Saturday, but before he learned that all hope relative to his wife had been dispelled.

TESTIMONY OF FRANCIS H. SMITH.

Francis H. Smith, examined by Mr. Carlisle—Am one of the official corps of reporters of the House of Representatives; was in the House on Friday and Saturday, the 25th and 26th of February last; Mr. Sickles made speeches on those days; I have before me the manuscript of those speeches; that of the speech of Saturday is in the handwriting of Mr. McElhone entirely; the first three pages of Friday seem to be in the handwriting of Mr. McElhone; there are additions and corrections in Friday's speech in another handwriting, and in different ink; do not know whose handwriting that is.

To Mr. Brady—I do not know at which hour Mr. Sickles spoke; on Friday I think he spoke at about five o'clock, and on Saturday—though I cannot speak precisely about that—about four o'clock.

Mr. Carlisle read from the *Congressional Globe* the speech of Mr. Sickles, on the subject of Navy-yards, delivered on Friday, the 26th.

Mr. Carlisle then read from Mr. Sickles' Saturday speech on the same subject;

Witness—I cannot state at what hour this speech of Saturday was made; I only judge it was about 4 o'clock because the House met at 11 A. M. and adjourned at 9 P. M., and this occurs about the middle of the day's proceedings.

To Mr. Brady—I was present when Mr. Sickles made those observations both on Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Brady admitted that the corrections in the manuscript of Friday's speech were in the handwriting of Mr. Sickles.

The manuscript was then exhibited to the jury.

To Mr. Carlisle—I do not know at what hour the revision was made. Speeches are sometimes revised within ten minutes of the time that they are reported.

To Mr. Brady—It would not have taken ten minutes to make all the corrections in that manuscript.

To Mr. Brady—The practice of sending speeches for revision is by no means uniform; in a majority of cases the speeches are not during the last days of session handed to the members till the next morning; how it was in this case I do not know.

Some delay occurred here while Mr. Smith was examining the records of the votes on Saturday, the 26th of February.

To Mr. Carlisle—I have examined the roll of votes; on Friday Mr. Sickles seems to have voted on the last vote at the time of adjournment, which was about nine o'clock. Mr. Sickles appears to have voted on the last vote on Saturday. There is no indication here at what time that vote was taken, or as to what it had reference.

Some further time was occupied by witness in examining the manuscript of Saturday's proceedings in the House. During this time there were frequent conferences between Mr. Sickles and his counsel, and general conversation was indulged in.

The Judge and jury took advantage of the pause in the proceedings, and left the Court.

Over half an hour passed before proceedings were resumed. In the meantime the three absent witnesses were inquired after, but none of them made their appearance.

TESTIMONY DECIDED TO BE INADMISSIBLE.

Mr. Carlisle informed the Court that the prosecution had submitted to the counsel for the defence an offer of evidence, and were waiting for the result of their examination of it.

It is surmised that this offer of evidence is connected with an inquiry into Mr. Sickles' own conduct, and particularly into the matter of his visits with a lady to Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore. The proprietor of that hotel is in Court.

Messrs. Brady, Graham and Ould stepped up to the bench and in a low tone of voice discussed the matter with the Judge, evidently submitting the question to his decision.

Authorities were submitted on both sides, and some time was spent by the Judge in consulting them.

The Judge—For very obvious reasons the Court will do no more than merely state his opinion on this point, and that opinion is that the evidence is not admissible.

A further awkward pause ensued. The District-Attorney took a seat beside the Judge, and entered into a consultation with him. The counsel for the defence, on their side, put their heads together, and had a quiet, hasty conference as to the course to be pursued by them. Great interest was manifested by the audience in the result of these deliberations, as they were supposed to be on the question of submitting the case without argument.

Mr. Carlisle, addressing the Court, said that the Judge, having disposed of the offer of evidence lately made, nothing remained to be offered on the part of the prosecution, except the testimony of two witnesses on the question of insanity. They were exceedingly desirous that the jury should have the benefit of that testimony. These witnesses were Ex-Senator Brodhead and Mr. Haldemar, both of whom were at the Attorney-General's house when the prisoner arrived there, immediately after the homicide. An attachment had been granted against them and in the regular course of things they could not be here, under that attachment, till this evening. Under these circumstances, he would have to ask either that the Court adjourn now, or that the two hours, up to the usual time of adjournment, be occupied in discussing the instructions which he would proceed to offer.

Mr. Brady—We cannot, of course, in representing Mr. Sickles, appear to offer any obstacle to the fullest investigation of any fact on which his defence reposes. At the same time, this trial has certainly been protracted to such a length that all of us have the most sincere desire that it should be brought to a close at the earliest possible moment. The gentlemen of the jury have been from their homes and families for now nearly three weeks, and those of us who reside away from Washington have certainly a strong inclination to see our homes, however agreeable our stay here is made by the kindness and hospitality of many of the citizens of this District. We are very anxious, therefore, to have this case finished. I presume that anxiety is felt by every one. In this view I make these suggestions, that the Court may make such disposition of the case as appears to be just. We have now in this room testimony of a cumulative character in regard to the state of Mr. Sickles' mind, commencing at the time of the communication made by Mr. Wooldridge, on Saturday night, and extending to the last period at which proof of that character would be admissible. But we have abstained from calling witnesses. With regard to that point, no one knows what can be proved by those gentlemen who have been called. They are of the highest respectability, I believe, but so were Mr. Blair and the Mayor, who were called as to the question of insanity, and I do not suppose it is proposed to contradict the Mayor's testimony. I think the history of this whole transaction, including the condition of Mr. Sickles' mind, is before the jury very fully, and that the jury, in view of the rights which they have, will pass on the question as men of the world and as reflecting men.

Mr. Carlisle did not mean to offer the opinions of these witnesses, but proof of the prisoner's deportment and conversation. In regard to the materiality of their evidence, he could speak from what one of the witnesses had told him.

Mr. Stanton—Is it about the same time as the other witnesses testified to?

Mr. Carlisle—No, Sir; it relates to a point of time as to which there has been no testimony: when the prisoner proceeded from the scene of the homicide to the house of the Attorney-General.

Mr Brady—I suppose that we all concur in this, that Mr. Sickles or any man on trial in regard to an act of homicide, is to be judged by the jury in relation to his state of mind at the time the act was done. It is so in regard to malice; what occurred before and what occurred afterward throw light on that. Now, of course, whatever may be the amount of insanity of this description existing at the time of the homicide, a man's whole intellectual capacity is not gone. If Mr. Sickles, after this homicide, did go to the house of the Attorney General with the intent on his mind that he should be placed within the reach of the authorities, to answer for what he had done, and if that be relied upon as evidence of sanity, we will see how very little importance is to be attached to it. When we are considering the state of mind under the influence of the provocation, sleeplessness, &c., which had preceded that event, extending through Saturday night, when he never closed his eyes, up to the moment when, according to his declaration, he saw the wave of the handkerchief, and was impelled by an influence which he had no power to control to the act of homicide, no more intelligent witness can be brought on the stand than the Attorney-General himself, who is in this City, and who must have witnessed all this transaction.

Mr. Carlisle—The point of time to which this evidence relates is that which covered the period between the prisoner's entrance into Judge Black's house and the coming into that room of the Attorney-General, and the conversation which passed between him and these witnesses when the Attorney-General was not present.

Mr. Brady—That must have been a very brief interval. I beg again to say, your Honor, that we are not to be considered as objecting. We want all the evidence that can throw light fairly on any of the questions to be given to the jury. After all, it is their intelligence that is to be informed of the facts, and it is they who are to be the judges. My remarks are made exclusively for the purpose of saving time, and bringing the case to a close as soon as possible.

District-Attorney—I look upon the evidence as exceedingly important. In one sense, it may be cumulative, in another it is not; it relates to a point of time about which no evidence has been yet given, and it is a very important point of time, that occurring almost immediately after the homicide. The United States have done all in their power to secure the attendance of these witnesses; in no sense, therefore, are the United States in default.

Mr. Brady—We do not say there is any default.

District-Attorney—If we were to propose to adjourn the case till to-morrow, absolutely, we think our request would be and ought to be gratified by the Court. We are as anxious as the defence to avoid delay, but this proposition is really one which does not cause delay. It is that we proceed with the discussion of these instructions.

THE QUESTION OF SUMMING UP.

Mr. Chilton—I beg leave to make a few brief suggestions in regard to this matter. After the very long, thorough and laborious investigation that has been given to the case; after the discussion of every question of law that could possibly arise in it; after the citation, in the hearing of the jury, of the various decisions of your Honor in previous cases bearing analogy to this, and which, we humbly conceive, contain the whole law of the case, it was our purpose when we had closed the testimony to make a proposition to the counsel engaged for the prosecution to submit this case to the jury. We had hoped that it would be acceded to; we had hoped that we would be met on this proposition in consideration of the imprisonment which the jury have undergone, and in consideration of the interest of all concerned. Therefore, it the proposition here was to continue this case merely for the purpose of adding cumulative evidence on the part of the prosecution; and if it were the desire of the jury to hear any further evidence on it, we would of course submit without a word to a continuance till to-morrow for the purpose of procuring that testimony. But we think that if our proposition be not acceded to, and if we are to have a discussion on the legal question before the Court of prayers for instructions, prayers first preferred by counsel for prosecution, as a matter of course that discussion must be met, and we would prefer that there should be no discussion on these prayers till the evidence is entirely closed. Therefore we cannot meet the proposition of the gentlemen on the other side unless they accede to the proposition which we make. We cannot permit them to go on with the discussion on the law till the evidence is fully closed. I would add that, in what I have said, I express the feeling and desire of the prisoner at the bar. I have taken little or no part in the case, and I certainly do not feel any desire to perform the part assigned to me in the argument before the jury if it can be avoided. After the evidence is closed, and after what seems to me to be the full and complete exposition of the law in this case, I doubt exceedingly whether discussion on either side will operate any change in the opinions which the jury have formed in regard to the case. On our part, we are willing to submit it to the jury, not feeling inclined further to detain them, or further to subject them to the very onerous burden imposed upon them.

District-Attorney—I have but a single word to say in reply to the remarks of the learned gentleman. When this case shall have been concluded, when the law properly applying to it shall have been determined by your Honor, in answer to such instructions as may be prayed for on the part of the United States and on the part of the defence, the United States will be entirely willing to meet the offer which the gentlemen has just indicated of submitting the matter to the jury; we will accede to it most cheerfully, and with the greatest gratification on our part. The United States, on the other hand, feel that it is due to the various subjects that have been brought in controversy, questions of law, and questions of fact, during the progress of the case, that the entire law of the case should be settled by your Honor in the form of instructions to the jury. We consider the case will have properly terminated then and only at that point; it has not as yet reached that stage; when it does, I assure the gentlemen they cannot make any offer more acceptable to us than the one just indicated.

Mr. Chilton—I have only to say, in reply to that, that we reserve what we have to say on that proposition till the prosecution announce to us that they have concluded the case, whether that conclusion be in the form of evidence or the form of instructions. When we shall have arrived at that point of the case, if we hear nothing from the opposite side, or from the Court or from the jury, we shall not trouble the counsel on the other side with any further remarks, but shall understand that we go to the jury on the argument. This is all I can say at this time; but I repeat that we do not deem it consistent with our duty to this defense to take up the legal argument until the prosecution announce to us that they have closed their evidence, and until all matters of fact on which they rely are before the Court and jury.

Judge—It is proposed by the United States that two witnesses being absent who are expected here to-morrow, the evidence shall stop for the present, and that certain propositions of law, or prayers as they are called, here be submitted by the United States, and this afternoon be taken up in their discussion. This proposition I understand to be distinctly declined by the defence. The only other matter is whether the Court will, in the exercise of its discretion, suspend the further prosecution of the case until to-morrow morning, waiting for these absent witnesses. The defence do not very strenuously object to that course. I think, therefore, that, under the circumstances of the case, the United States having served subpœnas on the parties, and attachments having been taken to arrest them, which attachments are not yet returned, the discretion of the Court would be properly exercised in postponing the further hearing till to-morrow morning. But there ought to be some limit to this thing. It is to be understood that we are not to wait further for these witnesses.

The District-Attorney—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Carlisle—The limit is to-morrow morning.

INSTRUCTION TO THE JURY.

Mr. Brady—I have one suggestion to make to my friends on the other side which may have the effect of saving time, and enabling us to dispose advantageously of the two hours that remain to-day. Let them give us their instructions now, and we will see whether we will agree to or dissent from them.

Mr. Carlisle, [producing a paper from his portfolio]—In anticipation that something might occur to bring us to the point of instructions to-day, I prepared this one at a late hour last night. I have submitted it to my colleague, and he concurs in it, but he has not examined it so critically as I would desire him to do. I will give you a copy of it with pleasure.

Mr. Stanton—Will that include the whole?

District-Attorney—Oh no! We may have more to add after the defence submits its instructions.

Mr. Carlisle—In my own view of the matter, that is all the law that is necessary to be laid down in the case, except further instructions shall be prayed on your side.

Mr. Brady—It is agreed that the prosecution furnish us with a copy of their propositions. We will in return, as soon as we can prepare them, furnish ours to them. By doing so the discussion, when we come into Court to-morrow morning, will be comparatively brief. No time will be lost by this arrangement; on the contrary, time will be gained by it.

Judge—I am very glad to hear of anything that will tend to save time.

Mr. Brady—It will undoubtedly have that effect.

Mr. Carlisle—We may not, in fact, disagree as to certain propositions.

Mr. Stanton—I think you will agree to our law.

This arrangement being made, the Court, at 1¼ o'clock, adjourned.

The following are the instructions proposed to be submitted for the prosecution:

If the jury believe, from the evidence in this whole cause, that the prisoner, in the day named in the indictment, and in the County of Washington aforesaid, killed the said Philip Barton Key, by discharging at, against, and into the body of him, the said Philip Barton Key, a pistol or pistols loaded with gunpowder and ball, thereby giving him a mortal wound or wounds, and that such killing was the willful and intentional act of the prisoner, and was induced by the belief that the said deceased had seduced his (the prisoner's) wife, and on some day or days, or for any period definite or indefinite prior to the day of such killing had adulterous intercourse with the said wife, and that the prisoner was not provoked to such killing by any assault or offer of violence then used and there made by the deceased upon or against him, then such willful and intentional killing, if found by the jury upon the facts and circumstances given in evidence, is murder. But such killing cannot be found to have been willful and intentional in the sense of this instruction if it shall have been proven to the satisfaction of the jury upon the whole evidence aforesaid that the prisoner was in fact insane at the time of such killing.

After the adjournment of the Court, the counsel for the defence met in the Marshal's room and agreed upon the following instructions:

First—There is no presumption of malice in this case, if any proof of "alleviation, excuse or justification" arise out of the evidence for the prosecution. (State *vs.* John, vol. 3 Jones, p. 366; McDaniel *vs.* State, vol. 8 Sneed's and Marshall's, p. 401; Day's case, 17 of pamphlet.)

Second—The existence of malice is not presumable on this case, if any rational theory consistent with all the evidence the homicide is either justifiable or excusable, or an act of manslaughter—(Same cases as above cited; United States *vs.* Mingo, vol. 2, Curtis; C. C. R.; Commonwealth *vs.* York, Vol. 2 Bennett & Heard, Leading Criminal Cas., p. 505.)

Third—If, on the whole evidence presented by the prosecution, there is any rational hypothesis consistent with the conclusion that the homicide was justifiable or excusable, the defendant cannot be convicted.

Fourth—If the jury believe that Mr. Sickles, when the homicide occurred, intended to kill Mr. Key, he cannot be convicted of manslaughter.

Fifth—It is for the jury to determine, under all the circumstances of the case, whether the act charged upon Mr. Sickles is murder or justifiable homicide. (Ryan's case 2. Wheeler's crim cases 54.)

Sixth—If the jury find that Mr. Sickles killed Mr. Key while the latter was in criminal intercourse with the wife of the former, Mr. Sickles cannot be convicted of either murder or manslaughter.

Seventh—If, from the whole evidence, the jury believe that Mr. Sickles committed the act, but at the time of doing so was under the influence of a diseased mind, and was really unconscious that he was committing a crime, he is not in law guilty of murder. (Day's Case; pamphlet, page 9.)

Eighth—If the jury believe that from any predisposing cause the prisoner's mind was impaired, and at the time of killing Mr. Key he became or was mentally incapable of governing himself in reference to Mr. Key, as the debauchee of his wife, and at the time of his committing said act, was, by reason of such cause, unconscious that he was committing a crime as to said Mr. Key, he is not guilty of any offence whatever. (Day's case, Pamphlet, page 17.)

Ninth—It is for the jury to say what was the state of the prisoner's mind as to the capacity to decide upon the criminality of the particular act in question—the homicide—at the moment it occurred, and what was the condition of the parties respectively as to being armed or not at the same moment.

These are open questions for the jury, as are any other questions which may arise upon the consideration of the evidence, the whole of which is to be taken into view by the jury. (Jarboe's case. Pamphlet, page 20.)

Tenth—The law does not require that the insanity, which absolves from crime, should exist for any definite period, but only that it exists at the moment when the act occurred with which the accused stands charged.

Eleventh—If the Jury have any doubt as to the case, either in reference to the homicide or the question of sanity, Mr Sickles should be acquitted.

A painful scene occurred at the time of the adjournment. Mr. Hart, who has been unremitting in acts of kindness to Mr. Sickles since the melancholy occurrence, and who has been constantly by his side comforting and sustaining him, was forced to leave for New-York this afternoon. On taking leave of each other, both exhibited the deepest emotion, Mr. Sickles almost fainting in the dock.

An act of reconciliation between counsel took place in the Court about the same time. Mr. Stanton came up to Mr. Ould and made an apology for any harsh remarks he had made use of in the progress of the case. Mr. Ould frankly accepted the apology, and expressed his pleasure at the restoration of amicable relations.

There is a good deal of scandal current about town, affecting the character and reputation of others besides the principal actors in this drama. It would be improper, however, to give the various stories publicity.

It is also currently reported that the jury made up their minds a week ago. This may account for the remarkable weakness manifested by the prosecution in their testimony, and also for the unanimous disposition to dispense with the summing-up speeches.

The case will probably close early to-morrow.

Proof of a Prisoner's Sanity—The Sickles Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

According to the newspaper reports of the Sickles trial, Judge Crawford and the audience seem to have been amused at the suggestion made by the prisoner, through Mr. Stanton, that the burden of proving him in a discretionary mind was on the prosecution. The suggestion proves Mr. Sickles to be well read in the reports of our State; for in People *vs.* McCann, 16 New-York Reports, 58, (all the Judges of the Court of Appeals concurring,) the reporter's marginal note thus reads:

"Upon a trial for murder, where the killing by the prisoner is admitted, and his defence is insanity, the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of any doubt resting upon the question of sanity. Sanity is a necessary condition to constitute the crime, and the proof thereof a part of the case to be made by the prosecution. Held, therefore, that it is error in the Judge in such case to charge the jury that sanity, being a normal state, (which were the words of Judge Crawford,) there is no presumption of insanity; that the burden of proving it is upon the prisoner; that a failure to prove it, like a failure to prove any other fact, is the misfortune of the party attempting the proof, and that the jury must be satisfied of his insanity beyond a reasonable doubt, or otherwise must convict."

Yours, LEX.

The Publication of the Confession of Mrs Sickles.

From the Washington Star.

The circumstances connected with the appearance of the paper purporting to be the confession of the wife of Sickles in the newspapers are as follows: viz., it was offered by the defence, in evidence, without being read to the Court and Jury. As soon as the Court (having perused it) handed it back to the counsel for the defence, and the argument upon the question of its admissibility was commenced, *one of the counsel for the defence began to copy it for the reporters of the Associated Press*, and, as he handed to them each page of the copy, they sent it down to the telegraph office, where it was instantly telegraphed, as each page arrived, to the New-York Times and other New York journals, for publication on the same afternoon. Seeing little chance to obtain it otherwise for the *Star* in time for the issue of the same afternoon, we requested permission of the reporters for the Associated Press to copy in the telegraph office the slips thus furnished to them by the defence for publication, after the contents of each succeeding slip had been duly sent over the wires. This request was cheerfully acceded to, and the reporters granting it, have our thanks for their act of courtesy.

Thus, almost as soon as the counsel for the defence had finished copying it for publication in the northern newspapers generally, we had it "in hand" in the office. Subsequently, another copy, manifolded, was handed to us. It was made by a gentleman to whom the counsel for defence handed the original, who made half a dozen copies for such other journals as proposed to publish it at once, in the presence of all in the Court-room, and immediately under the eyes of the defence.

We copy the above correction of a statement in a letter of our Washington correspondent, as an act of justice to the Editor and reporter of the *Star*. Mr. Brady, counsel for Mr. Sickles, has already stated in very explicit terms that the publication of the Confession was very much against the wishes, as it was without the knowledge of Mr. S. We understand that it was copied and given to the Press by Mr. T. F. Meagher, who is nominally associated with the counsel for the defence, and who undoubtedly supposed he was thereby serving Mr. Sickles.

Brother Killing Brother.

CORONER'S INQUEST AND VERDICT.

A painful case was yesterday brought to the notice of one of the Coroners' of the death of a man by the hand of his brother. The victim is Michael McDonald, a dirt cartman, a little over 30 years old and unmarried. John McDonald, a brother, two years younger, also unmarried, who earned his livelihood by driving a dirt-cart, is accused of having choked his brother to death. The circumstances of the case, as developed at the Coroner's inquisition, are as follows: About a week ago the two brothers hired a second-story room in the house of Thomas Harden, rear of No. 94 Baxter street. They lived together very quietly until last Thursday night, when Michael came home drunk and was noisy and abusive. He was very much enraged because his brother would not allow him to bring liquor into the room. At length, with the assistance of the keeper of the house, the drunken brother was put to bed. About 1 o'clock in the morning Mr. Harden heard the brothers quarrelling in their room, and endeavored to quiet them, threatening, if they did not desist, to call in the police. The deceased said his brother was choking him, and the latter replied that he had to do so in order to keep him quiet. At frequent intervals the quarreling was renewed, and the cries of the deceased disturbed the neighborhood. At the end of about an hour, John knocked on Mr. Harden's door, and told him his brother Michael was dying. Mr. Harden went to their room, and the deceased was then quite dead. He called some officers immediately, who arrested the brother John. The prisoner confessed that he had been choking his brother to make him quiet. On each side of the neck of the deceased were deep indentures—the skin at each indenture being discolored—made by the ends of the prisoner's fingers. The flesh was also lacerated by his finger nails. A *post mortem* examination showed that the brain was highly congested, as also most of the vital organs, as usually follows death from strangulation.

The inquest was held yesterday. The following is the evidence taken, and verdict of the Jury:

Thomas Harden sworn: I reside at No. 94 Baxter-street, in the rear; on Saturday saw the deceased and his brother John McDonald; hired a room from me; they agreed to pay one dollar a week and my wife was to do their cooking; about 7 o'clock Thursday night, as I came home from work, I found the prisoner and my wife in my room; I inquired after the deceased and was told that he had just been there; that he was intoxicated and that he went away indignant because they would not allow him to bring liquor in the house; in a short time the deceased came in; he was a good deal intoxicated; after eating his supper he went into the street and commenced shouting; the prisoner went out and brought him into their room; I helped him put the deceased to bed; at ten o'clock I went to bed, and in a few minutes I heard a noise in the room occupied by the two brothers; I went to their room and told them to keep quiet or I would send for an officer and have them arrested; the deceased said the prisoner had been choking him, which the latter denied; there was a recurrence of this noise several times, and I got up each time and urged them to be quiet; about two o'clock in the morning the prisoner tapped at my door and asked for matches, which I refused to give him; in a few minutes he came and said his brother was dying; I immediately went to their room; the deceased was lying on the bed; I said to the prisoner, "You have killed your brother, you rascal;" he replied that the deceased had tried to choke him to death, and that he had choked him in turn, and being the stronger man, had got the best of him; I soon saw that the deceased was quite dead, and went out for the police.

Officer Raeway, of the Sixth Precinct, testified that he went to the room occupied by the deceased and his brother; the deceased was sitting on the floor with his back against the wall; his head lay on his breast and he was unable to speak; he arrested the prisoner and took him to the Station-house; the prisoner was sober, and said that he had choked his brother to make him quiet.

Drs. Welsze and Beach, who made the *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, stated that there were black and blue marks on each side of the neck, indicating that there had been violent compression of the neck. There were scratches, also, such as would be made by the finger nails, and a slight contusion over the left temple. The brain was highly congested, as were some other of the interior organs. They gave it as their opinion that death was caused by suffocation, from strangulation.

The case was here given to the jury, who, after brief deliberation, rendered the following

VERDICT:

We find that Michael McDonald came to his death by strangulation, at the hands of his brother, John McDonald, at No. 94 Baxter-street.

The prisoner, on being examined, confessed having choked his brother, but stated that he did not intend to kill him. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.

NEW-YORK, April, 1859.

I beg leave to inform my friends and the public that I have disposed of the Hosiery and Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment,

No. 637 Broadway,

to Messrs. A. Rankin & Co., (with whom I was connected in business formerly.) Feeling assured that they will maintain the character of the establishment, I cordially solicit for them a continuance of favors.

Respectfully, UNION ADAMS.

A. Rankin & Co.,
No. 637 Broadway,
and
No. 96 Bowery,

Invite attention to the largest and most complete assortment of

Hosiery,
Undergarments,
and
Men's Furnishing Goods,

to be found in the country, and at prices to satisfy all. Goods shown freely.

One Price,

and money cheerfully returned in case of dissatisfaction.

Established in the Year 1823.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. H. James discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on receipt of their name, with stamp for return postage. Address O. P. Brown, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

IF YOU ARE NOT WEB-FOOTED,

you will certainly never think of going upon ocean or river without positive protection from drowning. This is furnished by the Delano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway. Do not go to sea—do not go bathing—do not go sailing—do not go fishing—do not cross the ferry, (be you man, woman or child,) without a handsome garment with the Delano patent attached.

[Advertisement.]

Another Poem by Bennett.—Breathes there a man with soul so dead, to wear a bad hat on his head, when if four dollars he would pay to Knox, No. 212 Broadway, he might procure a peerless "tile?" The neatest, latest, finest style, the best of hats by Knox are made, so Knox commands the City trade, and crowded daily is his store; ne'er hatter had such luck before. He must be worth a pile of rocks, for everybody deals with Knox.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Dr. H. A. Barrow has removed from No. 157 Prince-street, to No. 194 Bleecker-street, (four doors below Macdougal street.) New-York. His arrangements for private consultation, and the discharge of his professional duties will be the same as heretofore. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

Look!!
Superb Carpetings!!
Astonishing Low Prices!!
Royal Velvets, $1 25; Brussels, 90c. per yd.
All-wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 75c. per yard.
Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Galleries.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

Our Irish Cousin, This Afternoon and Evening, at Barnum's Museum.—This superb comic drama, now in its fourth week, will be repeated by the new company to day in exquisite style. It is one of the most admirable things ever presented.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Let no sufferer from chronic dyspepsia or liver disease despair; this remedy will inevitably perform the task the doctor has abandoned, and restore the patient to health. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

OLD HOLLAND GIN.

500 cases of old Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps manufactured with an extra quantity of Juniper, expressly for medical use. For sale by Udolpho Wolfe, No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale trade especially invited. Warner, Peck & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Gurney's new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 22.

Flour dull. Whisky dull; sales 1,000 bbls., at 25½c.@2 c. Bacon firm, at 6¾c.@8¾c.; holders ask 7c@9c, bulk Shoulders 6c.; Sides 8c. Lard firm, a 11c.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, April 22.

Cotton easier, but not quotably lower. Sales to-day 2,000 bales.

MOBILE, Thursday, April 21.

Cotton quiet. Sales to-day 1,800 bales; middling, 12¼c.@12¾c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 22.

Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; Red, $1 4@0 $1 50. Corn steady. Provisions active. Bacon sides, 9¼c. Whisky firm.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 22.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93¾; Reading Railroad, 25⅝; Morris Canal, 53¾; Long Island Railroad, 12¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅞

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, April 22, 1859.

MEATS.

Trade is restricted; supplies are moderate; prices are essentially unaltered.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Beef, sirloin, ₱ lb	14	@	17
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Lamb, Spring, ₱ quarter	1 50	@	2 50
Veal, hind quarters, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Veal, fore quarters, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	10½	@	11½
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Rossting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 25
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Hams, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Shoulders, ₱ lb	9	@	10½
Tongues, each	63	@	75
Lard, ₱ lb	12½	@	14
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The inquiry has been limited, though prices have not varied remarkably.

Fowls, Bucks' County, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Fowls, ₱ lb	15	@	17
Western Poultry, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Chickens, broilers, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Turkeys, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Geese, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Wild Geese, each	1 00	@	1 25
Ducks, ₱ lb	23	@	27
Ducks, Redhead, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Ducks, Black, ₱ pair	75	@	1 25
Ducks

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1859.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION IN BARBADOES.

The Democratic Element—Education in the Island.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbadoes, Feb. 20, 1859.

While the over-crowded condition of Barbadoes has tended to keep her laboring population in a subservient position, a deficient system of education has done much to prevent the circulation of general intelligence. It would be no matter of surprise, and no ground for argument for or against Emancipation, if the laboring classes were still as ignorant and unlettered as they were in the days of Slavery. But in spite of all obstacles, I find that, after the lapse of twenty years, they have made decided progress in the social scale, and though their natural vices are often shocking to witness, they are not so abundant or so extravagant as a theorist would suppose them to be, after the restrictions of Slavery had been suddenly removed.

It is a fact, which speaks volumes, that, within the last fifteen years, in spite of the extraordinary price of land and the low rate of wages, the small proprietors of Barbadoes, holding less than five acres, have increased from 1,100 to 3,537. All these proprietors were formerly slaves, subsequently free laborers, and finally landholders. This is certainly an evidence of industrious habits, and a remarkable contradiction to the prevailing idea that the negro will only work under compulsion. That idea was formed and fostered from the habits of the negro as a slave; his habits as a freeman, after they been developed by time, are in striking contrast. I am simply stating a fact in regard to the Barbadian Creole which here, at least, will not be denied. I have conversed on the subject with all classes and conditions of people, and none are more ready to admit than the planters themselves that the free laborer in Barbadoes is a better, more cheerful, and more industrious workman than the slave. These are the opinions of men who themselves were once violently opposed to Freedom, and who still strive to keep the laboring classes in complete dependance; and they are opinions so universal that I have sought diligently, but in vain, to hear them contradicted. The negro will not work with the steadiness of a white man, nor can it be expected that he should with all the disadvantages of a tropical climate against him. But from my own observations, which I purposely made as extended as possibly, I can assert that the crowds of laborers, male and female, whom I frequently met in the cane-fields were as diligent in the performance of their duties as any other class of Africans I ever saw either in Freedom or Slavery; and actual comparisons have proved that the free laborer gets through more work in a day than ever a slave did under the old system.

I cannot speak as highly of the morality of the laboring population of Barbadoes as I can of their industry. The clergy may publish Church and School statistics, which, I admit, go to show that scholars and churchmen multiply. But statistics on such subjects are not of much importance when they run counter to common every-day experience. To prove that the vicious put on a religious demeanor with their Sunday coat, and will listen patiently to a tedious, incomprehensible sermon, only makes the case worse. It is shown that, since emancipation, the higher crimes are less frequently committed than they were before. Crimes of violence are almost unknown, and, in the streets, thanks to efficient police regulations, the most perfect order is preserved. But crimes of calculation, thieving, swindling and the minor vices have apparently increased. I speak from prison statistics, and it must be borne in mind that over a large number, if not all, of these offences, the planter formerly had exclusive jurisdiction, and they were never known beyond the precincts of his own estate. It is, therefore, unfair to make any deductions from the criminal records of the present day, and compare them with those of the past, when no comparison can be instituted. But I have seen myself exhibitions of unrestrained passion, of cruelty and of vice, to which, in a state of slavery, the negro would never be permitted to give vent. I have seen parents beat their children in such an inhuman manner as to make me feel that liberty to them was a curse to all over whom they were allowed to exercise any authority or control. I am speaking now of what is the rule rather than the exception among the lowest class of the negro population. Among their other vices, immorality and promiscuous intercourse of the sexes are almost universal. From the last census, it appears that more than half of the children born in Barbadoes are illegitimate. The clergy—and with some show of reason—claim that the immorality of the people under freedom is not so bad as it was under Slavery, where marriage was not even allowed. But I cannot think the argument a good one.

Against the middle class—as a class—the imputation of unfaithfulness to the marriage vow could not be maintained; but among the laboring people morality, not now through ignorance or compulsion, but from choice, remains at the lowest ebb. I leave the reader to draw what inference he pleases from such a state of things. I simply report facts. But it seems to me that the moral grounds of the Abolitionist for removing the restrictions of Slavery are, in Barbadoes, at least, the very worst that could be selected. Morality has not kept pace with material progress. Making every allowance for the influence of climate, there is still no palliation for such a superabundance of vice.

Observing the wide distinction that exists between the colored people of the middle and those of the laboring classes, I have no hesitation in saying that it is chiefly due to an imperfect and erroneous system of education. That education is not based, as with us, upon the broad democratic principle that it is the province of the State to see that the children of the State possess sufficient intelligence and information to perform their duties as freemen. Education here is confined to those who have the means to pay for the luxury of knowledge, and though statistics show a marked progress since the date of emancipation, it is rather the progress of a class than of the whole population. Of the Daily Primary Schools in connection with the Church of England, which in Barbadoes is the Established Church, there were in 1834 twenty-seven, with an average of 1,574 scholars; in 1858, twenty-two years afterwards, the schools had increased to 70, and the scholars to 6,180, besides the establishment of an Infant School, with an average attendance of 1,140 children. The Sunday Schools, which, in 1834, numbered 19, with an attendance of 1,679, now number 24, with an attendance of 2,071. On the other hand, it must be observed that what were called Estate Schools under Slavery exist now no longer. The schools enumerated above are all in connection with the Church of England; those attached to the Moravian and Wesleyan persuasions, of which I have been unable to procure statistics, may number about half as many more. But all the schools are under church influence, and are necessarily imbued with church prejudices; and were education, on such a system, much more extended than it really is, one would scarcely look for any wholesome diffusion of popular instruction. If we are to judge of the capacities of the negro population by those who have been fortunate enough to receive a tolerable education, we must believe that knowledge here, as elsewhere, will elevate the laboring classes in the social scale, and will greatly diminish prevailing vice. The large increase of small landed proprietors, the number of colored mechanics, merchants, clerks and business men, in public and private establishments—all of whom make up the middle class—abundantly illustrate the industry of the African, and his capacity for improvement. But there is a point at which his advancement is checked. Politically, he may be called an equal by the white; but socially he will never be considered so. I will not say that social distinctions, in consequence of color, are as marked here as they are in the United States. There are colored men of large wealth, intelligence and influence, who may be seen in the Governor's drawing-room, and at his table; and, indeed, any public man who had scruples on such a subject would soon lose his popularity and his place. But, in private society, no white man would invite a colored man to a closer intimacy than the rules of ordinary politeness would require. Among females, especially, a woman with the faintest taint of African blood is not admitted to terms of equality with whites of her own sex, and though the amalgamation of the two races is very general, and is still progressing, marriage is rare, and would not be tolerated in English, or even in Barbadian "society." It is said that the distinctions of caste are not more marked between the higher and lower orders in Barbadoes than they are in England, but I affirm this to be untrue. An English nobleman who marries a social inferior elevates her at once to his own rank; but a similar *faux pas* is never forgiven or forgotten in Barbadoes. The colored wife of a white finds her position an anomalous and distressing one. She has been removed from one circle, but neither her husband's influence nor her own virtues are a passport of admission into the other.

The condition of the colored population of Barbadoes demonstrates, on the whole, that they lack neither industry nor natural intelligence. The habit of labor, after all, is an acquired one; and no man, white or black, will really work where necessity does not exist. I have watched with great interest, Barbadian laborers going to work, and their light, elastic step and cheerful faces indicate the very opposite of lazy dispositions. If their moral progress falls short of what the Abolitionist would ask us to believe, it is doubtless owing as much to the want of properly directed educational efforts as to any other cause. The masses are certainly no worse than they were under Slavery; while those who had the intelligence, industry and energy to rise, *have* risen to positions of competence, independence and wealth, which they never could have enjoyed under any other than a free system. A class which emancipation has really ruined are spoken of somewhat contemptuously as "poor whites." Incapable themselves of undergoing the hardships of field labor beneath a tropical sun, they employed, before emancipation, one or two slaves, upon whose services they lived. Deprived of this species of maintenance and having no resources of their own, they became such a burden to the community, that the Government has been called upon to adopt some measures for their relief. But this class in Barbadoes is so exceedingly small that, in discussing the question of emancipation and its results, the "poor whites" scarcely merit even a passing notice. W. G. S.

AFFAIRS OF PARIS.

The Academy on the Raining of Toads—Curious Discussion—Small Industries of France—Raising Truffles—Deaths by Chloroform—Medical Matters—The Black Doctor Again.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 28, 1859.

Not long ago the Academy of Sciences, of this city, was occupied with that interminable question, the *raining of toads*. You will hardly believe it, but the published proceedings stand there as proof of the fact. It is one of the numerous tribulations to which that body, in its quality of Academy, is obliged to submit, to receive from time to time long and well-attested communications from persons who pretend to have received on their heads, in promenading in the fields, a shower of toads; what is worse, many of these persons, not content to give the history of their experience in a letter, gather up and send boxes of the animals as *pièces de conviction*—what might be called joining filth to importunity.

Whenever any of these boxes arrive they are passed over to an old domestic of the library, who in turn passes them to the cook, and from the hands of the cook to his dining-table. Then the Academy charges M. DUMERIL, the distinguished Professor at the Garden of Plants, and a member of the Academy, to make a report on the question. M. DUMERIL is very learned, but he does not believe in the raining of toads. In the Academy, it must be remarked, opinions are divided on this question; so that, on this point, the octogenarian doctor passes in the eyes of a portion of his colleagues for a *savant*, and in the eyes of the others as quite the contrary. The fact is, that M. DUMERIL considers the belief in the raining of toads as a superstition unworthy of the century in which we live—as, in fact one of the most deplorable of scientific heresies—and nothing irritates him so much as to be obliged to make a report on the question. The domestic who, for twenty years, has been in the habit of arranging the animals *à la poulette*, declares that, besides being delicious, they have a taste quite peculiar, which could only belong to something dropped from the moon; and, while rendering entire homage to the science of M. DUMERIL, he finds him a little systematic.

Ordinarily the persons who send to the academy these communications are either very ignorant or at least little versed in herpetology; but the individual who sent the last communication was a *savant*, no less a distinguished man than M. JOBARD, of Brussels—which drew from M. DUMERIL a cry of indignation. M. JOBARD declared that in going across the fields to the house of a friend, there fell suddenly on his hat and even into his pockets a shower of toads. He made a collection of these, sent them to the Academy, and with them a letter detailing the manner in which the accident arrived. Such a communication from such a man was not to be treated lightly; the *pièces de conviction* went to the stewing-pan of the cook, the communication into the hands of M. DUMERIL. It is useless to say that the latter refused absolutely to admit that the little batrachians fell from the clouds, while M. JOBARD, (who is a corresponding member of the Academy, and was present,) cried out, "But I saw it with my own eyes!" "But that's not a reason," replied the obstinate naturalist. "Your toads simply came out of the earth during a rain-storm." "But it didn't rain!" "That is no reason." "But how could they spring from the ground on to my ha and into my pockets?" "It was the wind that carried them there." "But there was no wind!" "That is not a reason; there might have been.' And the Academy remains divided into two camps on the subject of "rain-toads."

But I ought to give the explanation of M. DUMERIL. He recognized the batrachians of the Brussels Professor as young *Crapaud's accouchaurs*, newly metamorphosed. The name *Crapaud accoucheur*, applied to them by M. DUMERIL, comes from the fact that the male, as fast as the female lays her eggs, takes them up and carries them till they are ready to open. Each female will produce, perhaps, a thousand eggs; so that, when they are hatched, the ground is so full of them that it is scarcely to be wondered at that the peasants believe in a veritable shower when they appear. During the dry weather, toward the commencement of Autumn, these myriads of young toads are concealed in holes in the earth. If a rain-storm occurs, suddenly inundating the earth, their subterranean residences are filled up, and they are forced out to the surface. It often happens, too, that in a strong wind these animals, the same as any other objects of the same weight, are lifted up and carried by the wind to resting-places above the ground. But they are neither hatched in the moon nor in the clouds.

The London *Globe*, however, lately contained a story which smothers M. JOBARD'S "rain-toads,' and throws into contortions the crocodile of the *Patrie*. The *Globe* asserts that recently at Mountain-Ash, in Glamorganshire, there fell with a heavy rain, at 9 o'clock in the evening, a shower of little fish, of which the longest measured four inches. The tails and fins of these celestial productions were of the purest white. Some of them were preserved in fresh water, and appeared to adapt themselves readily to a terrestial residence; those that were placed in salt water died instantly. While the *Globe* was on the subject it would have done well to have told us to what species of the finny tribes these strange visitors belonged, and from what planet they came. Perhaps a lake has been upset in the moon, or in Venus, or in one of the Principalities of the empire of the Great Bear, and has been splashed over England!

From "rain-toads" to celestial fish, and from these to oysters, the change is not too violent, especially for "we others," to use a French idiom, who are compelled by distance and a forced abstinence to imagine the Shrewsbury and Chesapeake Bay bi-valves the sublimest of celestial gifts. The great propagator of pisiculture in France, M. COSTE, Professor of the College de France, was authorized a year ago by the Government to extend his experiments in artificial culture to oysters as well as to fish. This is a culture not new I believe in the United States, but the results obtained by M. COSTE are so extraordinary as to entitle them to a mention. He planted in the Gulf of St. Brieuc three millions of oysters, distributed over a surface of two thousand acres. The multiplication of these animals surpasses all calculation. M. COSTE brought to Paris and showed to the Emperor, clinging to a stick the size of a sheaf of wheat, 20,000 young oysters. These 20,000 oysters, when they reach the adult age, represent in France a sum of 400 francs. M. COSTE demanded of the Emperor, and will no doubt obtain the authorization to inaugurate on a large scale, the planting of these mollusks on all the sea-coast of France, as well on the Atlantic as on the Mediterranean seas, including Algiers and Corsica. He asks for an appropriation for himself of 10,000 francs a year, and a steamer, constantly at his service.

But there is an industry still more singular in France—that of the artificial production of truffles—the last caprice of the gourmand. The scarcity and the high price of this singular aberration of nature, for it is but an excrescence and not a normal production, hold out a great inducement to experimenters in their artificial production. Every one has, perhaps, seen on the buds of the young branches of the oak a spherical excrescence which is called a nut-gall. Its formation is due to the sting of an insect. The truffle has a similar origin. An insect, the *tripule*, penetrates the soil, ordinarily calcareous, in which grows a certain species of oak, attains the capillary branches of the root, pricks them, deposits its eggs in the wound, and the drop of milky fluid which exudes from the wounded filament is the origin, the element, or, if you please, the embryo of the truffle. This embryo develops itself at the expense of the azotic and carbonic matters which surround it, as certain parasites grow to the detriment of the animal or vegetable organism around them.

The design of nature in pushing instinctively the insect to prick the roots of the oak, is to prepare a nest for its young, and at the same time protection and nourishment. For when the larva of the tipule come out of the eggs, they attack the truffle which has been formed during their incubation, a period of seven or eight months, and devour the precious tubercle, transforming themselves into chrysalides, and again into new generations of tipules, eternally condemned to recommence the same work. The truffle, gathered in time, is subtracted from the devouring process of the insects, and becomes thus the rarest and costliest of condiments for the palate of the sensualist.

The cultivation of truffles has been attempted over and over again within the last few years in France, but with indifferent success. There is always wanting either the right condition of soil, or the insects to prick the roots after the tree has been made to grow. The experiments, however, are going on, and the prayers of the epicurean world are with the experimenters.

A few months ago the police detected in the quarry-caves of the hill of the Montmartre a band of men manufacturing spurious truffles. Let Connecticut no longer be reproached with wooden hams and oak leaf cigars!

At a dinner party the other evening at PHILIPPE'S, an American lady recounted a singular history. It was apropos of truffles, and was told over a plate of truffles *au champ a gue*. She said that at a certain fashionable French restaurant in New-York, which I need not name, there were six well-known truffles, genuine *pièces de resistance*, which were known to the "oldest inhabitant." In that far-off country, where truffles are difficult to obtain, but where a restaurant of the calibre of the one in question would not be "the thing" without the word "truffles" on its catalogue of dainties, one can admit the plea of attenuating circumstances for any reasonable substitution. But, reader, if you are not acquainted with the physiognomy of the tubercles in question, if I am not telling you an old story, what do you suppose they were? Ask all the horticulturists and naturalists of New-York, who have passed that way, and they will tell you that the said truffles put all their knowledge at defiance; but if you will ask CHARLES GOODYEAR you will obtain the secret.

Here is another singular industry, which is certainly entitled to a high rank among the Little Industries of Paris. It is one easy to verify. You have only to go the Pont-Neuf, turn up the Quai de l'Horloge, and on the part of the Seine opposite the end of the Rue de Harlay you will see an old ferry-boat, mounted by an old man. The man is covered with a sailor's blue jacket, and an *ex-chapeau*, form brigand. He holds in his hands a large shovel, with which he scrapes the bed of the river, and tumbles the collected sand into his boat. When he has thus collected a certain quantity, he changes the operation. He takes a sieve and passes his sand through it, collecting the pebbles, broken crockery, or other gross objects; after which he takes a porringer, fil's it with the sifted sand, and, bent over the side of the boat, he washes the contents for a long time, very carefully, and with a dexterity quite amusing to observe. But, you will demand, what is the object of so much pains-taking labor, so much dexterity in an apparently worthless profession? What that old man seeks, and better still, what he finds, in washing so carefully the sand of the bed of the Seine, is *gold!* Yes, gold, in that mud, under that water, in the shadow of the Pont-Neuf, within the sight of the thousands of people passing over the bridge and along the quays, *gold* fished up in the very centre of Paris! Twenty years this old fellow has followed that profession, and according to his own admission he makes from six to seven francs a day at it! From whence comes this gold? Impossible to divine, and we leave the question to the geologists. But it is also a well-known fact that the bed of the Rhine furnishes every year to the washers engaged in the pursuit, an average of 20,000 francs. In the year 1851, which brought the highest figure, the sum obtained was 40,000 francs. So that gold in Western Europe cannot be regarded as a chimera.

Here is another industry not less curious. There arrived recently from Holland a speculator who counts Abraham among his ancestors, and who does honor to his race. This speculator follows the traces of the *fêtes*, to buy all the robes of tulle or gauze which have been worn once or twice, and discarded. Young people always find a means of restoring a *silk* skirt that has been torn or soiled, but what can they do with a guaze jupe, the dress of a doll, or a butterfly trap. This son of Israel buys all that for a song. In every part of Paris he has authorized agents to buy and pack up these rejected objects; and the season of balls over, he gathers up the whole and sends them to Havre, from whence they are shipped to the Caribbean Islands, and from the whitest of bosoms these white, blue or rose gauzes are transferred to the blackest! It appears to be a furor among the ebony islanders, heretofore luxuriating in a state of nudity, to clothe themselves in these suggestive transparencies. Half-obscured loveliness is always most attractive, and as this is evidently a step in the way of civilization, there is no telling how much the world will yet be indebted to the enterprising Israelite in question. Only one is curious to know how he hit upon the speculation.

Three deaths by chloroform lately in the hospitals of Paris, have occasioned a debate in one of the medical societies on the propriety of abolishing the use of anesthetics. In two of these cases the chloroform was used during the reduction of dislocated shoulder-joints, and in the third for a surgical operation on a child. On one of the cases, however, a man operated on by M. MAISONNEUVE, at *La Pitié*, it was shown that but little chloroform was given, that the first symptoms of death occurred twenty minutes after the cessation of inhalation, and that death most probably occurred from congestion of the brain, produced by the violent muscular efforts of the patient during the reduction of the dislocation. Dr. HAYWARD, formerly Professor of Surgery in Boston, now living here, addressed a paper to the Surgical Society of Paris at its last meeting on this subject, in which he details the manner in which anesthesia is applied in the United States, and the results obtained thereby. Ether is still used in America, either alone or combined with chloroform, and the deaths are so rare that Dr. HAYWARD naturally recommended to the Society a substitution of this agent for chloroform. But the proposition met with a most decided opposition, since, according to the statements of the French surgeons, they have used the two agents alone and combined sufficiently to satisfy them that, of the two, chloroform is much the more useful, and no more dangerous than the other. Its effects are more prompt and surer than ether, and they believe that, since death takes place by the state of anesthesia, and not by a poison resulting from the use of this or that agent, and that, moreover, the number of deaths by chloroform is so small in proportion to the number of times administered, that there is, therefore, no cause for either substituting ether for chloroform, nor for discontinuing the practice of administering anesthetic agents in painful operations.

I see advertised an agency for the sale of Dr. CHURCHILL'S preparations (the hypophosphites of soda and chalk) for the cure of consumption. I am authorized by the Doctor to say that he has no agencies of the kind in any part of the world. The remedies used by Dr. CHURCHILL with a certain degree of success are as easily and as promptly and as well made by the chemists of New-York as by those in the employ of Dr. CHURCHILL in Paris: and, supposing these remedies to be a specific for consumption, which they are not, and which Dr. C. does not claim for them, there would thus be no cause for transporting them from one country to another. Dr. CHURCHILL is a graduate of the school of Paris; he holds a clinique under the eye of the Faculty for the relief of the poor, and his remedies are no secret. He has certainly obtained some remarkable results from his remedies, but it is doubtful whether they go further than furnishing and reinforcing the elementary tissues of the body, a result often obtained from cod-liver oil and the preparations of iron and iodine. The experiment, however, is one of great interest to the profession, for every grain of knowledge brought into the general stock, when it concerns, especially so formidable a disease as consumption, is worth its weight in gold.

The black Doctor continues to be the talk of the town. Another pamphlet, the third, has appeared, this time a large one, covered with black paper, so as to correspond to the color of the subject treated within. M. DE CASTELNEAU, the able editor of the *Moniteur des Hopitaux*, is understood to be the author of this last production. The Government, the administration of the hospitals, and the more enlightened public, have at last come to the conclusion that they have been "taken in" by the most stupendous charlatan of modern times. For that he is entitled to this distinction is beyond dispute. Here is a man of color, who, without even the most elementary knowledge of the science of anatomy or medicine, (for the questions put to him, and his general conduct at the Hospital, betray him even to a six-months' student,) who has managed to obtain at Paris, in the very centre of medical learning, and even after he had been driven from Rio Janeiro and London as a quack, a practice of 600,000 francs a year—a sum triple that of PHILIP RICORD'S, the largest practice heretofore known in Paris. And yet his patients get no better; those at the Hospital *La Charité* are progessing toward a fatal termination as steadily as if the nitrate of potash pills of the Indian Doctor had remained in Java. But the Doctor made too much noise about his own name; the awakening to the truth has brought about a reaction that will be terrible in its effect upon him. He will be crushed beyond the power of resussitation. The scandalous scenes that daily take place at the hospital, where there are sometimes collected three or four hundred persons, and the total want of success in treating his cases, have induced the hospital administration to call a meeting, with a view to his expulsion. The facts will be faithfully detailed and published to the world, and then the Doctor, who has furnished one of the finest houses in Paris, who has bought carriages on which are emblazoned nobiliary crowns, and who receives like a prince, from money levied on suffering humanity, will be obliged to seek some other community on which to practice his impositions. But he pretends to be a prophet as well; he is a man of magnificent presence, and he will always find dupes enough in whatever part of the world he may pitch his tent. MALAKOFF.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, the following pieces of vocal and instrumental music: 1. "The Welcome Light," a transcription for the piano of J. R. THOMAS' beautiful ballad, "Some One to Love," by FREDERICK BRANDIES—a brilliant and effective piece for advanced players. 2. "Kelvin Grove," transcribed by W. V. WALLACE—easy and excellent. 3. "Andante amoroso," by the same composer, and characterized by the same desirable traits. 4. "Le Retour Polka" by the same composer—exceedingly brilliant, and requiring a good player. 5. "The Forest Birds Polka," by J. A. FOWLES. 6. "The Fairest of Flowers," by H. MILLARD. 7. "Ave Maria at Naples," sacred melody by the same; two shapely melodies by a new composer, who is evidently destined to become popular.

From BREUSING'S, Broadway, the "Little Annie Polka," by CHAS. FRADEL, a delicious *morceau* by one of the best dance composers of the day.

From OAKESMITH & Co. the "Drum March of the Guards"—a sort of chant for a military corps

STATE OF CENTRAL EUROPE.

Probabilities of War—German Newspapers and the German Democrats—Domestic Politics of Bavaria—Encroachments of the King—Resentment of the People and their Representatives—Expected Resignation of the Ministry—Probable Successors—Professor Neumann—New German History of the United States—Centennial Anniversary of the Academy of Science—A New Paul Julien.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MUNICH, Friday, March 25, 1859.

By the time that my last letter reaches you, saying, if I remember rightly, that war is inevitable, you will receive through the telegraph from Paris, the news that "the danger is now over." Don't believe either statement. The danger may be over in Paris; but the storm which the Emperor has raised is not so easily laid. The animosities already awakened on the borders of Sardinia and Austria, the presence there of two powerful armies, and the hasty preparations of every State in Europe—these are elements which may at any moment combine, with sudden explosion. And yet, if the designs of NAPOLEON are really pacific, *and the next month pass without an outbreak* on the part of the armies themselves, peace will be possible at least. But one who knows the impetuosity of the Italians may readily see that Piedmont, roused to uncontrollable enthusiasm by the delusive promises of the French Emperor, and crowded with patriots from Lombardy and other States, burning to aid their brethren in a war for national union and freedom, will not be so quick to subside as she was to rise. The German war feeling is due to the efforts of a thousand petty newspapers, which have thrown fuel on the flame of the national suspicion of NAPOLEON grown finally into the national opposition to him. This course is to be explained by the fact that the Democrats of Germany earnestly desire a war, no matter between what Powers, since such a state of things would be eminently favorable to reforms in the German States. The Governments, threatened from without, would be fain to purchase stability at home by concessions to the popular party; and these concessions, once made, the fear of revolution would hold Kings to their promises.

The domestic politics of Bavaria are more and more interesting every day. The antagonism and the disputes between the Government and the Chamber of Deputies are much more important than I at first imagined. As the breach, if widened, may lead to serious consequences—even to the forced abdication of the King—I will try to sketch, a little more carefully, a history of the matter from the meeting of the Chamber last November.

To begin at the beginning, then: MAXIMILIAN II., the present King of Bavaria, is self-willed, without having the judgment to decide, or the promptness to execute, which alone justify obstinacy and raise it to the dignity of firmness. He carries his whims to the utmost extent, without regard to the Constitution or the people; but he seems to lack the spirit for putting them into action. His audacious transgressions of his legal prerogative are committed in such a hesitating way, that they show plainly enough the weakness of his character and invite what they incur—the bold reprobation of the Deputies and the people. His want of judgment is sufficiently evident, from the fact that with his father LUDWIG'S example and fate before him, he is following in his footsteps. I will give a few instances, all of them recent and more or less connected with the present crisis in affairs, although I do not pretend to enumerate all the causes, radical and remote, which the future historian may discern.

Before the *Land Tag*, or Legislature, came together, last autumn, during the recess, when there was no one to call him to account, the King used a good deal of money that never had been voted to him. The usual way of stating the fact is: "The Ministers exceeded the appropriations of the Chamber;" but the real truth is, that his Majesty got his fingers into the State Reserved Fund, and when he took them out again they brought a million or two with them. Now, all moneys for the use of Government must be voted by the Deputies, except in extraordinary cases, such as sudden war, or other public emergency, when the *Land Tag* is not sitting, and there is no time to call them together. But the King had no such excuse. The money had gone in various directions; 1,000,000 florins to the army, a good deal to the University, &c.; objects worthy in themselves—indeed *too* worthy to be nourished with stolen money. The late King LUDWIG made himself the patron of the Arts; his son is desirous of playing the same part to the Sciences. And so, although his encouragement to painters and sculptors has been very liberal, his special pets are the Library, the University, and the various schools of Munich. He has called many professors here, who stand deservedly high in their several departments. He has built, and is still building, Scientific and Educational Institutions of various kinds; and the Representatives of the people are ready to sustain him to any reasonable extent. But all Bavaria is paying for this concentration of learning and beauty in the Capital; and it is not to be wondered at if the "country members" sometimes wish to contract the limits of metropolitan expenditures. Under these circumstances, when the fact came out that their grudgingly-given appropriations had been exceeded by the ministry (*i. e.* the King) without constitutional authority, they were naturally disposed to be severe. I have already written of the preliminary struggle over Dr. WEIS, who, being obnoxious to the Government, was elected second President;—how the Chamber was incontinently dissolved by the King, and how the people ent back a much more liberal one—so that the opposition had a tremendous majority, and the government was obliged to submit to it, WEIS-President and all. This, of course, did not tend to smooth away existing difficulties.

About two days before the re-assembling of the Chamber, the Finance Minister died—thus throwing off his responsibility, and leaving nobody to be blamed for the deficit in the Treasury. One result of this was that, in the debate which followed, men's *minds*, whatever was the language of their tongues, were fixed on the King as the cause of the whole, and there was no shield between him and his subjects in the shape of a Finance Department. It was, on the other hand, a temporary advantage to the Government that there was nobody to answer troublesome questions about expenditures, &c.; and either in order to retain that dubious excuse for the absence of explanations, or because, with his accustomed hesitation, he could not decide whom to appoint, or finally because nobody would accept the perilous position, the King, has not, *to this day*, filled the vacancy in his cabinet, and this most important department of the State, at this momentous period, has been nearly five months without a head.

A good specimen of the kind of expenditure which the King directed, is the case of the recent addition to the Library. A large collection of Arabic books was to be sold in Paris. At the command of MAXIMILIAN, the Director of the Library bought it for 420,000 francs, and paid for it; and when the Chamber met, this, with many other less justifiable items, formed a budget of appropriations which they were desired to approve. This mockery of law, on the part of the Government, in requesting a grant of moneys which they had *already spent*, met with its proper reply. The Deputies refused to pass the Budget bill, and the Ministers were placed in the position of embezzlers of the public funds—a stigm which reflected no honor on their royal instigator.

Thus began the struggle which has continued to the present time. The East Bavarian Railroad, the appropriation for which was diverted to other purposes by the Government; the *Volksbote*, a newspaper which has been many times unjustly suppressed, and various other matters, are constantly in the process of ventilation by the Deputies, who harass the Ministry most persistently, and, as you will now see, successfully.

A few days ago the Lower House was called upon for money to meet the emergencies of the impending war, and to put the army of Bavaria on a proper footing. They promptly appropriated the requisite amount, and also prepared an address to the Throne, the substance of which resolute document was, that they acceded to His Majesty's request, because they felt that the honor of the Fatherland, and the safety of Bavaria were at stake; but that they hoped the money would be expended only on necessary means to secure the end for which it was voted; and that His Majesty would not imagine, because they were so ready to make *this* appropriation, that they were at all satisfied with the way *the last* went; finally, that they were His Majesty's humble servants, &c., &c.—a declaration which would not go far to console the royal culprit under the plain talk which they had inflicted upon him. This address was read first in secret session, and afterwards in public. After it had been passed, the Ministers communicated the fact to the King, asking him, by the direction of the House, if he would deign to receive it. For *ten days* they received no reply. The unfortunate Sovereign, being occupied in a solemn pause, swayed from one side to the other, and not knowing what to do, did, as usual, nothing; till, at the expiration of this time, he sent word to the Ministers that he would *not* receive such an address. They prayed him to give some reason, or at least some answer to the Chamber, for their sakes, as well as for his own, since they must otherwise resign, having no support, either from the King or the people. But a resolution which has been cooked up in a ten days' stew cannot be so easily modified. The King was all pepper, and told the Ministers in effect that if they could not stand it was time for them to fall. Accordingly the Ministry are expected to resign in a day or two, and next week the new Administration will be at work. The following names are prominently spoken of in connection with the appointments: Baron LERCHENFELDT, at present Regierungs-President at Augsburg, as Premier in the place of VON DER PFORDTEN; for Finanz Minister, probably STAATSRATH HERRMANN; and for other Cabinet appointments, Baron LERCHENFELDT, (No. 2.) at present Bavarian Ambassador at Vienna, and Herr HOHE, now President in the Palatinate. But these are only names. One cannot tell whether the dissolution of the Ministry will be more advantageous to the people than the dissolution of the Chambers was to the King. Perhaps the new rulers will be worse than the old.

Meanwhile, the great trouble lies deeper. The people neither fear nor respect their monarch, and in one respect his case is even worse than his father's was. Old King LUDWIG aroused the opposition of Munich, only by his subserviency to the influence of LOLA MONTEZ; the rest of the people were not excited. MAXIMILIAN has outraged the whole of Bayern, and the sentiment of his people is united against his usurpations. This feeling is all the stronger, because, thus far, it is perfectly decorous. No mobs, or assaults, or revolutionary cries are the exponents of the popular determination. The King walks every day through the streets in citizen's dress, unattended, unarmed and unharmed. And, in fact, the only demonstration of feeling I have noticed was on his Majesty's part. He has several times left the Theatre because something in the play, or some applause of the people, did not suit his taste. The moderation of the Opposition Party will prevent, for the present, any serious collision; but if the King repeats his aggressions, no man knows what will be the result. It is certainly to be supposed that a European war would hasten, in Bavaria, as well as in other States, the inevitable struggle between the Many and the Few, and that the next Peace would find Europe with new Governments, as well as other boundary lines.

I am indebted, for many facts and ideas, to Professor NEUMANN, of the University of Munich, (at present suspended from his lectures on account of his liberal leanings,) who deserves the thanks of every American, for more than one reason. His house has been for years open to us; and his intimate knowledge of our institutions, history, and present condition, is only equaled by his cordial appreciation and sympathy. Perhaps he is more generally known as one of the best Chinese scholars in Europe, (having spent thirteen years in China;) but he is like many German scholars, eminent in other departments also. He is at present engaged in writing—what he says has not yet been written—a correct German History of the United States; and there can be no doubt that he is the man for the work. He told me that one of his last written chapters contained the history of the "Monroe Doctrine." He must be about 60 years old; bent with study and much travel, but apparently in good health. I shall not soon forget him and his hospitable family, whose wonderful knowledge of American and English literature, history and politics surprised and delighted me, while I was much instructed by their discussions of the present crisis in Bavaria.

Since the above was written the session of the Deputies has closed. For the last three days the Ministers were not in their seats! This new way of escaping the necessity of resignation, will not, it is supposed, avert the catastrophe. The King did not close the session in person, but sent an officer to read the Royal speech, in which it was stated that the proceedings of the Chamber had been quite distasteful to their Sovereign, and, in substance, that he was glad to have them go! This speech did not help the Government any.

The 28th, 29th and 30th of March will be celebrated in Munich as the Centennial Anniversary of the Academy of Science. (*Academie des Wissenschafts.*) There will be solemn services in the Catholic and Protestant Churches, a meeting of the Academy, and various other interesting things.

The theatre, opera and concerts are kept up with great spirit; all the more, I believe, because it is Lent, although there are no more balls. The singers and actors at present in Munich are, on the average, very good; but there are no brilliant stars. At a grand concert in the Museum, the other night, a young violinist made his *début*, who, in everybody's opinion, is a wonderful performer. He is very small and young—a mere child—and is destined to be another PAUL JULIEN. His name is OBERMAIER. R. W. R.

SUCCESSFUL SURGERY.—Mr. HENRY D'AUBIGNON of Georgia, who was shot about twelve months since, on the Savannah Race Course, by C. A. L. LAMAR, of *Wanderer* notoriety, recently came on to this City for the purpose of having the ball extracted. We are pleased to learn, that the bullet which was found imbedded in the bones of the face three inches from the surface, has been safely extracted, after a severe surgical operation by Professor CARNOCHAN. Mr. D'AUBIGNON has so far recovered that he left on Wednesday for his home, in the steamer for Charleston.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—The St. Louis papers notice the return to her family of a young lady of that city, Miss EUPHRASIA WINSLOW, who disappeared mysteriously seven months ago, and was supposed to have wandered off under a temporary derangement. On Saturday, 16th April, after an absence of seven months, she returned to her uncle's residence. Repeated trials failed to obtain from her a single word in reply as to where she has been, or any of the circumstances of her disappearance. Her malady had evidently grown a great deal worse. No explanation has passed her lips—not even a syllable of any kind. She does not seem to recognize any of her relatives. Where she came from cannot be ascertained, as all inquiries in that direction have thus far proved unavailing. The young lady's dress shows that she has not been unprovided for, but whether or not she has fallen into improper hands cannot of course be told.

FROM PARAGUAY.

Interesting Narrative of the Proceedings of the Commission.

Description of the Country---President Lopez---Gen. Urquiza.

The steamer *Fulton*, from Southampton, brought us yesterday the following interesting letter from our Correspondent in the Paraguay Expedition, which should have reached us in advance of the letter published yesterday. Its narrative of events and notices of personages concerned in these negotiations, however, will still be read with interest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROSARIO, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1859.

The United States ship *Fulton*, carrying the broad pennant of Flag-Officer SHUBRICK at the fore, and conveying the United States Paraguay Commission, reached Asuncion del Paraguay on Monday, 24th January, and cropped anchor at 10 A. M.

The Commissioner, Judge BOWLIN, went on shore at 3 P. M., advised Señor VASQUEZ, Secretary of State, of his arrival, and requested an interview, which took place on the following morning, (25th January,) when he presented his credentials, and made the usual application to be received by the President of Paraguay.

His presentation took place the next day, (Jan. 26,) at 9½ A. M, in presence of the dignitaries of the Republic and of Flag-Officer SHUBRICK and suite, and the officers of the *Fulton*. The address of the Commissioner, and reply of President LOPEZ, have already been sent to the States.

After the presentation ceremony was over, the American party went in procession—and a very handsome one of fourteen in all—to call upon General URQUIZA. President of the Argentine Confederation, whose reception was cordial, and whose attendance was nearly as considerable as that of President LOPEZ.

This distinguished military and political chief had already, as you are doubtless aware, driven across country some 200 miles from his estancia of San José to this place, where he arrived just in time to intercept the Commissioner on his way up. The state coach was sent to fetch Judge B. to the President's splendid mansion. His offer of mediation, which had not been anticipated, and, therefore, not provided for by our Government, was respectfully declined upon the plea that in "affairs of honor" nations must be their own seconds. He then offered his friendly offices in furtherance of peace, which were promptly and gratefully accepted. His reply was characteristic—"Say to the Commissioner that, ever mindful of my debt to his countrymen, who came to my relief at Buenos Ayres, and, transporting me to my Entre Rios home on a Government steamer, probably saved my life, I, JUSTO J. URQUIZO, President of the Argentine Confederation, will go to Assumption, prepare President LOPEZ to receive him, await his coming, and remain until the quarrel is settled."

The *Fulton* lost four days on a sand bar in the Parana River, between this place and Corrientes. While there the Paraguayan steamer *Salto de Guayra* passed her in the night, carrying up Gen. URQUIZA to Asuncion.

He had been there a week when the Commissioner arrived. To his influence was due the ready permission to pass the Fort of Humaita, and the promptness with which the negotiations were begun and carried out.

Señor AMARAL, the special Brazilian Envoy, who left Montevideo in great haste and privacy for Asuncion the day after the *Sabine's* arrival, was also prodigal of offers of service on the part of his Government. M. LEFEBVRE DE BECOURT, the French Minister at Parana, had also preceded the *Fulton* some days in the French steamer *Bisson*, Capt. MOUCHET, who boarded the *Fulton* while she was aground, but beginning to move off, and offered Commodore SHUBRICK the entire force of his vessel and crew to help him off. The staunch and tidy little *Harriet Lane*, under the expert management of Capt. FAUNCE, extricated the *Fulton* with grace and skill.

M. DE BECOURT did not go up to interfere with but to profit by the United States' doings. France wants her treaty renewed, &c. If we got any increase of privileges, she desired to be placed on the most favored footing.

You have thus a *coup d'œil* of the groups upon the stage at the opening of this *bluette diplomatique*. It was a partial *rifacciment* of the "Barber of Seville," with the following powerful cast:

Count Almaviva	Judge BOWLIN
Figaro	Gen. URQUIZA
Dr. Bartolo	President LOPEZ
Don Basilio	Senor VASQUEZ
Rosina	The Republic of Paraguay
Old Nurse	Secretary WARD

The day after the presentation Senor VASQUEZ fired his first shot, in a note which stated his readiness to begin negotiations without loss of time. The Commissioner waited upon him on the following day, presented his demands, and proposed that to expedite matters the discussions should be oral, and the exchange of "notes" as limited as practicable. To accomplish this Judge BOWLIN suggested the propriety of his seeing the President as soon as possible in an informal way.

He was accordingly notified early in the morning of Saturday, the 29th of January, that President LOPEZ expected him at 9 o'clock. A drenching rain and the want of anything like an equipage in the city of Asuncion, compelled him to send an apology. It cleared up at noon, when a second messenger from the Palace summoned him again at 4 P. M. The interview lasted a couple of hours. Of what transpired I am unable to inform you. As a looker-on, I have only to say that all that night and the following day the Minister and his Secretary were at work with closed doors. General URQUIZA called in the evening, and from certain indications of active intercourse between his dwelling and that of the Commisssioner, and the repeated visits of the former's Secretary to the Cabildo or Palace, and from a State visit of two hours previously paid in the afternoon by President LOPEZ to General URQUIZA, I am led to believe that there was a good deal of negotiation going on.

On Monday, 31st, at 8 A. M., the Commissioner went down to the President and returned towards noon. The same afternoon Gen. URQUIZA spent a couple of hours with the President, and on his return dispatched an aid-de-camp for the Commissioner's Secretary. In the evening there were symptoms of increased activity in the negotiations between the Palacio Urquiza and the Palacio Bowlin, and the last visit of the Argentine Secretary was made at midnight.

On Thursday, Feb. 1, we learned that the Commissioner had gone to the Palace at 9 o'clock, to have a final conference with LOPEZ in presence of General URQUIZA. I have been informed that the discussion on this occasion was at times stormy—that General URQUIZA was successful in calming all agitation, and I know that Judge BOWLIN returned at noon the possessor of written stipulations, signed by the President himself, and of which he had left a counterpart under his own signature in the latter's hand, which settled conclusively the general principles of a friendly and honorable adjustment of all questions and difficulties pending between the United States and the Republic of Paraguay.

At 4 P. M. the same day Gen. URQUIZA, lady and suite, twenty-five in all, left Asuncion in the Paraguay steamer *Tacuari* for San José, his *estancia* in Entre Rios, on the Uruguay.

The news that there would be no war pervaded the town in a few hours, and the joy it occasioned was hearty and intense. The departure of Gen. URQUIZA was an ovation which he richly deserved for his earnest and loyal endeavors to promote the wishes of Mr. Commissioner BOWLIN, and for his success in persuading President LOPEZ to keep out of a war which must have destroyed him, and convulsed not only Paraguay, but all the neighboring States.

On the 4th of February a new Treaty of friendship and commerce was executed at Assumption between Judge BOWLIN and the Paraguay Plenipotentiary, Señor VASQUEZ. Likewise on the same day a "Special Convention" for the adjustment by a mixed Commission of the claims of the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company" upon the Republic of Paraguay.

On the 11th February this Treaty and Special Convention were ratified by President LOPEZ, and the ratification proclaimed by trumpets and shawms at the corners of the streets. The proclamation on a large "poster" was pasted and distributed everywhere. On the same day salutes were exchanged and all difficulties merged in a peaceful embrace.

On the 13th February, the *Fulton* and *Water Witch* steamed away from Assumption. The latter had been allowed by President LOPEZ to come up a few days previous, for the purpose of assisting the *Fulton* off in case she again got aground.

You will thus perceive that on the *eighth* day after his arrival Judge BOWLIN had virtually settled the quarrel; that on the *twelfth* day the Treaty and Convention had been *celebrated*—to use the Spanish expression; that on the *nineteenth* day they had become a law in Paraguay; and that at the expiration of the *third week* after his arrival he was on his way home, having converted a bitter foe into a grateful friend, and having given such evidence of that generosity which should ever be auxiliary to real power as to elevate the United States to their true position—far above all other nations—in the eyes of all the South American Republics.

On the 10th of Feb. the day preceding the ratification, Judge BOWLIN attended by Commodore SHUBRICK and some 28 officers of the *Fulton* and *Water-Witch*, all in magnificent uniform, took his official farewell of Prest. LOPEZ in a speech which you will find, together with the reply, in the inclosed copy of the *Semanario*. His presentation address had been read by him in English, but on this occasion his parting discourse was read quite impressively in Spanish by his Secretary Mr. WARD. The President evinced signs of emotion, and replied in ones of real kindness. After the ceremony was over he bid the suite take chairs in the great *sala*, and invited the Commissioner, the Commodore, Mr. WARD and Captain PERCIVAL DRAYTON, the Commissioner's aid-de-camp, to a small marble table at the upper end of the same hall, where a familiar and apparently agreeable conversation was carried on for half an hour. The party then rose, President LOPEZ embraced Judge BOWLIN, shook hands with Commodore SHUBRICK, bowed to the Secretary, and with a courteous salute to all present, retired.

The whole party then adjourned to the house of the lady *Presidenta*, who, with her unmarried daughter, Doña RAFAELA, and her son, Don BENIGNO, and the amiable spouse of the American Consul, gave the party a warm and friendly reception. Lieutenant HENDERSON, of the Marines, presented her with a small fragment of the Atlantic Cable, mounted as a locket, and the next day was honored with an embroidered towel, worked by her own hands, to be presented to his wife—when he gets one.

Madame LOPEZ, *née* CARILLO, is a fine specimen of an intelligent and well-preserved Spanish woman. She is an admirable housekeeper, a kind mother and a devoted wife. Her private fortune is very large, sufficiently so as to make each of her three sons and two daughters rich and independent of the Republic. Her face, full of character and dignity, bears a striking resemblance to that of the accomplished wife of the illustrious President of Columbia College, New-York.

President LOPEZ is of moderate stature, quite stout, although he is said to have lost over 50 pounds in the last five years, since he pitched into the *Water-Witch*. He has an eye of great vivacity and penetration, and a mouth of great firmness. I am told that General URQUIZA, who never saw him before this visit, compares him to ROSAS, with more intelligence and none of the latter's ferocity.

His physiognomy evinced a marked change in the second ceremony; wrinkles had subsided, and the care-worn smile of the 26th January was replaced by one of joy and satisfaction on the 11th February.

There is about General URQUIZA the courtesy of the *caballero*, vivified by the hearty frankness of the soldier. He looks like "a word and a blow" sort of man. In size, face and general appearance he is a black-haired counterpart of Major WILLIAM CHAPMAN, United States Army. I saw him on the afternoon of his departure from Asuncion, and in the cordial happiness which beamed from his face, I was again reminded of Major CHAPMAN, as I saw him in Washington *on the day when he had settled with distinguished honor his Quartermaster accounts of many years' standing at the Department.*

You will see by the accompanying papers that a correspondence took place between General URQUIZA and Judge BOWLIN, previous to the "settlement." The former, impatient to get home again, gently hints at the propriety of "hurrying up the cakes." I commend the Commissioner's reply.

In conclusion, the Paraguay Commission has obtained the following results:

1. A new treaty of commerce, with, as I am informed, free access for our merchant vessels throughout the waters of Paraguay. Said treaty to last ten years, and further, until a year after notice by either party of its discontinuance. The amendments of the United States Senate all adopted.

2. A Special Convention for the settlement, by a Commission to meet in Washington, of the claims of the "United States and Paraguay Navigation Company" upon the Government of Paraguay.

3. Satisfactory apologies for the attack upon the *Water-Witch* and the rejection of the agents sent out with the amended treaties.

4. Ten thousand dollars indemnity for the family of SAMUEL CHANEY, the seaman shot at Itapiru.

5. Permission for our exploring steamers to continue their labors upon the Parana and Paraguay Rivers.

Yesterday A. M., 22d February, the whole Paraguay Squadron, 15 vessels, rendezvoused here on their way home. The various ships and steamers were dressed with all their bunting, and at noon a *feu de joie* was fired, each vessel discharging all her artillery once. This made about 61 cannon. The American flag was then saluted by the fort, and that of Corrientes in turn by the *Preble*.

To-morrow we shall all be off on our way down the river. The *Fulton* and *Water-Witch* go up the Uruguay to the town of Concepcion, in Entre Rios, some fifteen miles distant from the Estancia, or estate of Gen. URQUIZA at San José, whither we are all invited to celebrate appropriately the dispersion of the war-cloud and the rising sun of peace.

"On our side of the house" two personages stand in bold relief in all these negotiations, and are entitled to attention. I allude to Commissioner BOWLIN and Commodore SHUBRICK. One seeking contrasts would rarely meet with two characters more totally dissimilar, and yet they have worked with brotherly harmony, because truth, honesty, humanity and courage were their *points of contact*. The Commodore, a gentleman of the old school, whose 52 years of naval service have left him, at the age of 72, as tenderhearted as a girl, and as fresh as a boy—but without conservative, aristocratic, and, in fact, navy-like. The Judge, a whole-souled Western politician, whose religion is democracy, and whose sympathies are with the people. Free and easy to a degree, disliking solitude, never so happy as when the occupant of several chairs with a crowd around him, and one of the few conscientious defenders of the Administration and the Party, right or wrong.

Replete with that Christian spirit of humanity that is always allied to true chivalry, Commodore SHUBRICK's delight with the result of the Paraguay mission is quite as sincere as the *Io pæan* of the Judge. When the famous and terrible preparations of LOPEZ for our reception dwindled down to one casemate at Humaita, and some 6,000 or 7,000 soldiers, the former unable to stand three hours before one Dahlgren 9 and 11 inches, and the latter an easy prey to our howitzers and Minie muskets, there was not an officer among us who did not say that war upon such a people—so innocent and inoffensive—*would have been a crime.*

As for the endurance, executive capacity and high intelligence of his business which characterize the "brave old oak," our flag-officer, I have only to say, that within four months of his departure from New-York in the *Sabine*, in October last, he had more than half his fleet up at Corrientes, a thousand miles from the ocean, and within thirty miles of Humaita, and the remainder well up the River Paraná, on their way to join him, and this against a four-knot current!

Of the Navy Department I have little to say, and that little is disgraceful to its management. In supplies of all descriptions there is a lamentable deficiency. The ascending vessels had to strip the *Sabine* and *St. Lawrence* of nearly all their ammunition, and this was precious little. The *Supply* brought out an 11-inch Dahlgren gun for the *Fulton*. *But the carriage was left behind.* In a word—and this can be proved if disputed—the whole squadron, badly found in arms *—some of them being the old abandoned carbines—had not ammunition, shells, balls, &c., for more than two days' lively work* had there been a fight; while we leave at this place 2,000 tons of anthracite coal, costing some $20 or $25 per ton, and which cannot be resold for $1 per ton, as none of the river steamers can use it in their furnaces, I leave you to draw your inferences from the fact that 10,000 tons of coal would have readily found *contractors*, while in everything requisite for the honor and business of the Navy, there has been a neglect, a meanness and parsimony, which makes one blush for this arm of the service.

The propellers which Mr. TOUCEY advises the Government to purchase are a beggarly lot of trash, taken no doubt to accommodate political friends. Their safety is a miracle.

Let me now put the State Department in contrast with its nautical neighbor, and place Mr. Commissioner BOWLIN before the easel. In person he is tall, in manners prepossessing, while his handsome face is the cheerful abode of intelligence, geniality and human kindness. His simplicity is unaffected, his good humor never yields to anything save indignation. In diplomacy, like a high-bred pointer, he hunts "with his nose high." He went in to win LOPEZ to peace in spite of himself. He flourished the olive branch before his eyes until Humaita and its imaginary ability of resistance disappeared from the back-ground. He took a high and humanitarian view of the difficulty he had to settle, and, mindful of the Horatian precept,

"Nec Deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus,"

he never used a menace or introduced the squadron. It may be alleged that *its* presence settled the difficulty—and so it did, by insuring the Commissioner a respectful reception. But the rest of the work is his own. To obtain terms from a trembling foe is one thing, to obtain those which are alike honorable to him and to yourself, another. Instead of leaving Paraguay disgusted with our extortions and disgraced by our exactions, drums and trumpets, proclamations and streamers *fêted* our departure, and we have the promise that henceforth the term *North American* shall be synonymous with *friend* in Paraguay.

Nor will the *retentissement* of this adjustment, in which the Yankee Nation has displayed such true wisdom and generosity, in all South America and the civilized world, be of any disservice to our country. This success of a new, captivating and humanitarian school of diplomacy, puts to flight the vampire tenets of MACHIAVELLI and TALLEYRAND. The President of Paraguay said that Judge BOWLIN was the first envoy who had treated him with uniform kindness and courtesy. All the others had tried to quarrel with him or to bully him. He confessed his delight at finding the "delicacy of proceeding," which is a traditionary profession of the diplomacy of the Old World, practised only by that of the New.

It required some days to convince the inheritor of the sceptre of the Jesuits, and the flaming sword of Dictator ESTANCIA, that in his studious avoidance of any exaction which should humiliate Paraguay or degrade its ruler, the United States Commissioner was sincere. He had been told that we came with vindictive and predatory intentions. He was finally made to believe that the mission was solely to give him the benefit of a lesson in good behavior, which you know is a courtly proceeding, and the reverse of violence.

An anecdote is told of him which I give you for what it is worth. It is said that when the question of indemnity to the Hopkins Company was under discussion, he offered a considerable sum—some two or three hundred thousand dollars—as a compromise. This did not reach the limit of the Judge's instructions. LOPEZ then appealed for a Commission, saying:

"We are on the ground; the pistols have been restored to their cases, while I am explaining the misapprehensions which led me to insult you. The apology you say is satisfactory, but you will still fight unless I pay some money which your cousin says I owe him. Now I say that if I owe your cousin the money, I am ready and able to pay it—when he proves it. So you see it is unjust and indecent to mix affairs of honor with matters of account."

The Departure of the United States Commissioner.

The following is the farewell address of United States Commissioner BOWLIN to President LOPEZ, delivered in the Hall of the *Cabildo*, at Asuncion, on Thursday, Feb. 10, at 4 P. M.:

"I come to take my leave of your Excellency with feelings of regret, mitigated only by the pleasurable conviction that we part as friends, not of ancient date, but whose sympathies have been awakened whilst working side by side in the hour of trial.

Hardly a fortnight has elapsed since my presentation to your Excellency. In that brief space of time how much has been done to soften asperities, harmonize differences, and rivet more closely the ties of national friendship!—how much to dissolve the icy barriers of exclusiveness, and to throw open the portals of commerce for the benefit of mankind!

Your Excellency was the first to introduce salutary reforms, and to inaugurate a more enlightened policy in the institutions of your country; and I sincerely trust that the onward stride which my departure commemorates will consolidate a new epoch, closed by the fortnight just gone by, the seed of increased prosperity, and the herald of countless blessings to Paraguay.

I should do myself injustice in suppressing on this occasion the tribute of my grateful acknowledgments for the honorable confidence you have manifested in the sincerity of my motives and the loyalty of my intentions. And I have to ask it of your Excellency as a personal favor that you will henceforth extend that confidence not only to the enlightened and generous Government which I have the honor of representing, but also to my fellow-citizens, who, catching their inspiration from the happy result of my mission, will sympathize in future with the people of Paraguay.

I fondly trust that we may meet again some day, to rejoice over the fruitful events of our joint labors; but if that boon should be refused us, and our separation be forever, believe me when I assure you that I shall ever cherish the most pleasing remembrance of our satisfactory intercourse, mingled with the hope that your Excellency may long live to direct the energies of your people in the paths of industry and happiness, and to guide the destinies of this Republic to honor, glory and renown."

PRESIDENT LOPEZ' REPLY.

"To the fortunate appointment of Your Excellency is due the pacific settlement of those questions which have so unhappily interrupted the good understanding of our respective countries. To Your Excellency is due the reëstablishment of friendly and commercial relations between the citizens of both States.

The diplomatic career of Your Excellency, your noble sentiments, your pleasing manners, your refined patriotism, and your zeal for peace and friendship between this country and the United States of America, have called the world's attention to the memorable fourth day of this month.

I regret this separation from the *best friend that fate has granted me amidst the difficulties of my Administration.* I should be happy indeed could we meet and rejoice anew some day upon the happy results of our common efforts and deliberations; if this prayer should not be vouchsafed, the recollection of the unalterably satisfactory intercourse we have enjoyed together will be ever grateful to me.

Your Excellency does me much honor in expressing the hope that my life may long be spared. I reciprocate the wish for a long life to Your Excellency; that you may render your country equal and even greater services than those for which she is now indebted to you.

Your Excellency may securely rely upon the sincerity of my friendship for your Government and your fellow-citizens."

The Peace with Paraguay—Comments of the Seminario—A Proclamation of Urquiza.

Among the files received at this office from the various points of the River Plate and its tributaries, we have the *Seminario*, the official organ of President LOPEZ; and the *Uruguay*, a semi-official journal of the Government of URQUIZA, issued at Entre Rios. The former contains a leading article, congratulating Paraguayans on the conclusion of the treaty; and on the fact that it involves no dishonor to the Government of either country. Commissioner BOWLIN is furiously complimented for his impartiality, sound sense, and acquaintance with the questions at issue. The writer concludes with an eloquent delineation of the evils hostilities would have inflicted upon Paraguay; urging that the welfare of that republic is singularly irreconcilable with war; three or four months of active conflict insuring the destruction of all those elements of progress which the lapse of years has procured.

El Uruguay, among other matter relative to the adjustment, contains a proclamation of President URQUIZA addressed to the people of Corrientes, upon the anniversary of the battle of Caseros. In the course of the document, which is in truth an exaggeration of that Spanish-American fioridity of style, at which the Argentine chief is a master, the passage occurs:

"God has endowed me with strength to prevent a disastrous war, which appeared inevitable, between our youthful and neighboring sister, Paraguay, and our great and powerful sister of the North. Providence decreed there should be peace, and has scattered upon me some branches of the verdant olive. Yours, citizens of the Corrientes, will be the glory this day of being the first of the Argentine people to celebrate the imperishable record—this common glory.

The great nation whose institutions we imitate is not a Power which alarms us, by a display of the arrogance of the powerful towards the weak. It magnanimously opens its arms to its youthful sisterhood at the South, and presents them the influence of an elevated policy. Let me thus early, in your presence, as the first Argentines whom I can address, pay the homage of love and gratitude for the beautiful example of magnanimous policy, at once conciliatory and fraternal which that Government has offered, and for the flattering consideration of which I have been the object, at the hands of its worthy representative in Paraguay."

Proclamation of the President of the Republic of Paraguay.

[Translation.]

Inasmuch as an honorable and definitive settlement has taken place of the questions between the Republic of Paraguay and the United States of America respecting the conflict between the steamer *Water Witch* and the Fort of Itapiru, on the right bank of the river Paraná, and respecting the difficulties which occurred touching the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty celebrated 4th of March, 1853, between the Government of the Republic and of the United States of America;

And, inasmuch as under this day's date, I have ratified, with the approval of the Council of State, a "Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation," celebrated on the 4th inst., in this City of Assumption by the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the Republic and of the United States of America, and a special convention, concluded and signed on the same day by the same Plenipotentiaries, with reference to the claims of the "United States and Paraguay Navigation Company" against the Government of the Republic, by which the high contracting parties submit to the decision of arbitrators or of an umpire, who will assemble in the City of Washington to examine and classify the documents and testimony produced by the contestants.

Now, therefore, it is my command that this happy event shall be published by proclamation with all suitable solemnity, and that 3,000 copies be struck off with a view to its rapid circulation throughout the Republic.

Assumption, Capital of the Republic of Paraguay, the 11th of February, 1859, and the forty-seventh year of National Independence.

VASQUEZ. CARLOS ANTONIO LOPEZ.

THE TYLER CASE IN DETROIT.—Attorney-General HOWARD, of Michigan, writes to the Detroit *Advertiser*, in reference to the case of Deputy-Marshal TYLER, who was recently tried for the murder of Capt. JONES, that there is a question of jurisdiction involved in that question. He has strong doubts of the power of the U. S. Circuit Court to try causes like this, which properly belong to the State Courts. The Attorney-General states an interesting point of law, viz: It is important for us to know how far the Federal power can, under the Constitution, assume to punish crime committed within the *territory of another power*; and equally so, that the States should understand whether an accused person can, when on trial for a crime committed within the body of a county, be by the United States deprived of a jury from the vicinage, for the sole reason that the crime was committed upon a "public, navigable stream." I cannot concede either.

ENGLISH CELEBRITIES.

An Evening with Leigh Hunt—Breakfast with R. Monckton Milnes—Dinner with Mrs. Norton—Layard, Tom Taylor, and other Literary Celebrities.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MORLEY'S HOTEL, London, Friday, Feb. 25, 1859.

An evening with LEIGH HUNT—a night at the Cosmopolitan Club—a breakfast with R. MONCKTON MILNES—a dinner at the Royal London Yacht Club—a dinner with the American Association—a dinner at (the late) Crockford's—a dinner at the Oxford and Cambridge Club—and last and best of all, a dinner at the Hon. Mrs. NORTON'S. Surely here are "topics" enough to make a moderate letter without any sprinkling in of the minor incidents of interest that have occurred during the week. At either of the several gatherings mentioned, I have met celebrities worthy of full-length sketches; and yet, in this kaleidoscopic whirl of London life, a passing glimpse is about all we can get, or give, of men famous in the world of letters, of politics and of art; of names that are destined to be preserved and perpetuated in the adamantine types of history, when, but for their immortality, the very cities in which they lived might be forgotten.

I found LEIGH HUNT living in a peasant little cottage at Hammersmith, on the Cornwall Road, a little beyond Kensington. The visit had been arranged by his son, THORNTON HUNT, Esq., the able editor of the *Spectator*, and the hour was 7 o'clock on Sunday evening. On entering the little parlor, used as "a study," a tall figure, dressed in a morning gown, with a large cape, came forward and grasped my hand with a sort of feminine tenderness and enthusiasm, and said. "I am glad to welcome a gentleman who has spoken such hearty words for BURNS." Tea was soon ordered; and for two delightful hours I sat listening to the fluent and unflagging talk of the cotemporary, the companion, and the friend of BYRON, KEATS, COLERIDGE, WORDSWORTH, SOUTHEY, LAMB, MOORE, CAMPBELL, and all the men of wit and wisdom whose stars have sparkled and vanished in the literary galaxy of England during the last fifty years. LEIGH HUNT is now nearly eighty years of age; and yet his complexion has the fairness and softness of youth. His hair is as white as the bloom of the almond tree, and as full and glossy as the head of a child. His brow is broad and beautiful, and his eye as gentle and as clear as that of a woman who has never seen a cloudy day. His heart is as merry as a bird's, and his look and manner alternately playful and pensive, but without a shadow of sadness. The dear old man, with all his precious poetic memories—with his venerable juvenility—this genial octogenarian, this unfading rose in the snow—how like he seemed to his own glorious "*Abou Ben Adhem*," that sweet essence of all Religion distilled into a single drop; and which, by the way, as the author has kindly sent it to me, written in his own beautiful hand, I will here quote, although it may be already familiar to every school-boy in America:

"ABOU BEN ADHEM (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and, like a lily in bloom,
An angel, writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made BEN ADHEM bold;
And to the presence in the room he said:
'What writest thou?' The vision raised its head,
And, with a look, made of all sweet accord,
Answered, 'The names of those that love the Lord.'
'And is mine one?' said ABOU. 'Nay, not so,'
Replied the angel. ABOU spoke more low,
But cheerily still, and said, 'I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow men.'
The angel wrote, and vanished. The next night
It came again with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
And lo! BEN ADHEM'S name led all the rest."

The poet has a copy of his favorite gem exquisitely written and illuminated by Miss PROCTOR, (daughter of BARRY CORNWALL,) handsomely framed, and hung near his writing-table. I shall not attempt to repeat the many wise words, admirable criticisms, and pleasant personal anecdotes with which he instructed and entertained me; but a capital illustration of WORDSWORTH was too good to be lost. "He was a fine lettuce, with *too many outside leaves!*" Of BYRON, he spoke with great sympathy and admiration; of the unfavorable maternal influences that warped his budding genius; and of the school-boy sneers at his lameness, which irritated his temper. But added that he was neither habitually moody nor morose, "usually humming about in the morning, and reserving his more serious compositions for the night." "In BYRON," said Mr. HUNT, "there was a conflict of jealousy which the world never fully understood. *The Lord was jealous of the Poet; and the Poet was jealous of the Lord.*"

Of BURNS and the old Scotch Poets, Mr. HUNT talked in a strain of ardent and eloquent admiration, quoting, with great glee:

"Our gude man cam' hame at e'en,
And hame cam' he.'

The idea of "buttons or blankets" seemed to amuse him infinitely.

On leaving, the good old Poet-Essayist presented me with a copy of his latest work, *The Town: Its Memorable Characters and Events*, which ought to be republished in the States for the author's benefit, especially after the shabby treatment he received from a literary adventurer, who, a few years since, brought out an American edition of LEIGH HUNT'S poems, for which Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS paid pretty handsomely, but which *has never reached the pocket of the author!* Mr. HUNT'S family consists of himself and two daughters—both pretty and the younger single.

From LEIGH HUNT'S to the Cosmopolitan Club, where rooms are only open on Wednesday and Sunday evenings, and not then until 10 P. M. There I find a choice collection of paintings, even still choicer collection of "Spirits" of various brands. Among them RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES, the poet; TOM TAYLOR, the dramatist, KINGLAKE the author of *Eothen*; Mr. LAYARD, the Nineveh resurrectionist; Turkish pipes; tolerable cigars; fine brandy; a few jolly lords, &c., &c., &c. The "Cosmopolitans" are men of talent, of genius, of travel, who sink nationalities, (at least twice a week,) and meet on the broad plane of universal ideas; as the disillusioned, disembodied spirits are supposed to meet in another and a better world. What follows from such a "free ecstasy of sentiments" may be more easily imagined than described. These meetings are like a communion of saints, without sects; of Christians, without bigotry; and of men without prejudice. A great and glorious institution is the "Cosmopolitan."

TOM TAYLOR is tall, rather slender, young looking, with a fine black beard. He is the most successful of the living dramatists; he holds a handsome Government office besides. He wishes to see the United States, where he is already so well known; and I urged him strongly to go. He says LAURA KEENE has treated him very handsomely, and that she is entirely right in her controversy about "Our American Cousin."

The author of *Eothen* is a small, slender, delicate-looking man, with pleasant manners, and an easy talker. He is a member of Parliament for Bridgewater, and is hard at work on the *History of the Crimean War*. Mr. LAYARD is a stoutish man, with a bushy beard, slightly touched with frost, decidedly jolly in look and manner, but a little sore, it is said, at being ousted from Parliament. He, also, is hoping soon to see the United States, and explore, without excavations, the magnificent Ninevehs and Babylons of the West.

The poet MILNES, whom I have since met at breakfast in his own house, (a pleasant mode of entertainment, after the fashion of the late poet ROGERS,) is rather short, and slightly plethoric. His face is round, ruddy and handsome; while his welcome presence and easy self-possession, in the *soirées* of the most distinguished ladies and gentlemen, led the witty and cruelly-epithetical SYDNEY SMITH to say of Mr. MILNES' approach on a certain occasion: "Here comes the Cid of the enemy." Mr. MILNES is a man of large wealth and high position; he has been a member of Parliament for some twenty years; and his late father was offered a seat in the Cabinet and a Peerage, both of which he declined. It is presumed that the son, learning wisdom by his father's modesty, will accept either on the first opportunity. Mr. MILNES is the author of some half a dozen volumes of poems, of a high order; and has written numerous essays for the leading reviews and magazines.

Skipping over several interesting "engagements," I reserve the acquaintance of Mrs. CAROLINE NORTON—the grand-daughter of RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, the sweetest poetess of the age, and one of the handsomest woman in England—as a sort of *bonne bouche*, the first to be remembered and the last to be forgotten among the pleasant reminiscences of London—the "memorable events of the week."

Soon after arriving in town, I received a charming note from Mrs. NORTON, (then on a visit to the Duchess of SUTHERLAND at Trentham,) promising an opportunity of a visit on her return to the city, in the course of a few days; and day before yesterday the card of invitation came. She lives in a nice house in Chesterfield-street, May Fair, with a son recently married to a pretty Neapolitan. (Her other son, so beautifully described in "The Mother's Heart," is Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris.) Mrs. NORTON had been so often and so minutely described to me, by one of her most devoted friends, and her handsome face had been made so familiar by paintings and engravings, that I should have recognized her among a million. Her form is tall, full and round; her complexion rich and rose-like; her teeth white; her eye large, lustrous and liquid; her hair dark and massive, and over all these plays a smile of most bewitching sweetness. Her conversation is brilliant and lively; and her laugh is a gush of musical inspiration. "Time writes no wrinkles on her lovely brow!" At the dinner, Mr. WILLIAM STIRLING, M. P., was the only other guest presented; but Mr. HUGHES, the popular author of "The Scouring of the White Horse," and "TOM BROWN'S School Days," who could not come in time for soup, dropped in in time for coffee. And then followed one of those charming *Noctes Ambrosianæ* to be recalled in delicious dreams—but not for the columns of the newspaper. Mrs. NORTON opened a casket of rare autographs; among them several elegantly written notes and letters from LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Duke of ORLEANS; but what she justly prized most highly was a curl of BYRON'S hair.

It will be gratifying to the multitudinous admirers in America of the fair author of "Love Not," "We have been Friends Together," "The Dream," and many other popular Poems and Romances, to know that she is living comfortably and elegantly, not to say luxuriously; and surrounded by a devoted circle of friends in the highest ranks of society, who rejoice in the prospect of the rich, calm Autumn now setting in, and succeeding to the stormy Spring and tempestuous Summer that have darkened, yet deepened, the life of this rare and radiant woman. H. F.

FROM CANADA.

An Exciting Time in the Canadian Parliament—The Steamers from Portland to Europe—The Northwest Transit Company—A Telegraph to the Pacific—The Case of Deputy-Marshal Tyler—Governor Hincks in Canada.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TORONTO, Monday, April 18, 1859.

The House of Assembly has been treating itself to a long sitting of upwards of forty consecutive hours. The subject of the discussion was the Ministerial measure for abolishing entirely the feudal tenure of land in Lower Canada, which all the Lower Canadian members favor, and to which a majority of Upper Canadians are opposed. It had passed through Committee, and the Premier moved the concurrence of the House in the report on Thursday last. An orderly debate was proceeding until about 11 o'clock at night, when an Upper Canadian supporter of the bill casually remarked that he hoped the discussion would soon close, but that if it didn't he was ready to sit for a week until it did. The challenge was accepted by Dr. CONNOR, a member of the Opposition, in the name of his party, and both sides resolved to see which could sit it out longest. You will perceive that both parties—especially the supporters of the bill—had to remain in their places to prevent the possibility of a count-out, which would have occurred had there been less than twenty ministerialists in the Chamber. People talked pretty coherently, although in an unsated manner, until about 2 o'clock in the morning. Then a Mr. GOWAN became much excited, and moved an address to his Excellency the Governor-General for a dissolution of the House. It now almost came to blows, and members on both sides gave way to the sanguinary practice of making their blood boil every five minutes. The motion of Mr. GOWAN having been voted down at about 4 o'clock, the House got into a merry mood, and there were bursts of laughter at the queer occurrences which every now and then took place. There is one Mr. RYMAL in the Assembly, who used to go around the country leading horses, and it so chanced that he rose to move the adjournment. This was the signal for a grand display of unlooked for ability on the part of "honorable gentlemen." One man attracted universal attention by the admirable manner in which he neighed. Another cried "Gee," a third "Whoa;" this lasted throughout Mr. RYMAL'S speech. The next speaker was greeted with cat calls, and various members began to crow like capital chanticleers, to bark like bull-dogs, to whistle and groan. It is astonishing how large a proportion of mimics there are in the Assembly. After this display had ceased—which it did toward daylight—one set of members stretched themselves to sleep, another moved successively the adjournment of the House and the adjournment of the debate. About twenty of these motions were lost. Towards noon, on Friday, drowsy members began to awake, those who had been wakeful became sleepy, and a fresh set of men were told they might go to sleep. The evident intention on the part of the Opposition was to continue in session until midnight on Saturday, when, they thought, the House would have to adjourn; but, on an appeal to Mr. Speaker, it came out that although that day was Friday on the calendar, and the next would be Saturday and Sunday, yet on the Parliamentary Register it was Thursday still, and would be until the House rose. Mr. CARTIER quoted American precedent in support of this view, showing how the Missouri Compromise had been carried in the Senate at 6 o'clock on a Sunday morning, after a session which commenced on the Thursday previous. When they realized this, the members here began to charge their minds, and at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning—after a sitting of forty hours—the Government resolutions were carried.

Mr. ROSS, the Minister of Public Works, has given notice of a series of resolutions of a rather important character, relating to the Customs duties charged in England on Colonial articles exported from Portland. Portland, you are aware, is the Winter terminus of the Canadian line of Transatlantic steamers. The St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway—leased by our Grand Trunk Railroad—connects it with Montreal. Our steamers find plenty of freight in the Summer when they ply from Quebec, but in the Winter they often have to carry cargoes of ice. Lumber, sent to England from Canada, pays much less duty than when forwarded *viâ* the States. Piles of deals and staves accumulate at all the stations on our railways during the Winter, to be sent across the ocean on the first opening of navigation on our waters. Now, it is thought that, if they be sent to Portland in time, and when shipped thence to Europe, charged only with Colonial duty, the steamers from Portland in Winter would find plenty of freight. Correspondence between our Government and that of Great Britain has been fruitless; so it is thought an address from the Parliament of Canada to the Queen would be of service. It is to be voted accordingly.

The bill incorporating the Northwest Transit Company, and allowing of its fusion with our English association of the same name, has been passed. It gives powers to construct railways, roads, canals and telegraphs hence to the Pacific. Those powers are, however, not exclusive, as now stated, in answer to Mr. DRUMMOND, one of the members of the Legislature, who has lately been at Washington, and is shortly to introduce here a project—which he thinks sure to be carried out—for constructing a telegraph line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to be connected with a Russian-Asiatic line, radiating from Moscow. He says he had the guar

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Letter from the Hon. John Forsyth on the Administration Management of our Mexican Relations.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Times, April 15.

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 12, 1859.

THE HON. JOHN FORSYTH—*Dear Sir:* The undersigned, representing a large number of your friends in this city, desire to offer you some testimonial of their appreciation of your private character, and, more especially, of the fidelity with which you discharged your official duty while in the service of the United States as Minister to Mexico.

To this end they beg leave to tender you a complimentary dinner upon such a day as may comport with your engagements, and request your acceptance thereof at your earliest convenience.

We have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. H. Howard, Seaborn Jones, R. B. Murdock, R. J. Moses, J. J. Boswell, M. J. Crawford, J. H. Strother, S. A. Bisling, A. R. Lamar, C. J. Williams, J. A. Jones, J. W. Walrath, B. A. Thornton, R. E. Dixon, P. H. Colquitt, G. B. Howard, A. H. Cooper, A. C. Flewellen, Lambert Spencer, Isaac Moses, J. F. Boxman, Roswell Ellis.

MR. FORSYTH'S REPLY.

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 13, 1859

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note of yesterday, in which, as the representatives of "a large number of my friends in this city," you tender to me the honor of "a complimentary dinner as some testimonial of their appreciation of my private character and more especially," you are kind enough to say, "of the fidelity with which I discharged my official duty, while in the service of the United States, as Minister to Mexico."

Next to the approbation of a man's own conscience there is no higher earthly reward for the effort to deserve a good "private character" than the applause and indorsement of his friends, while the recognition by his fellow-citizens of public service faithfully performed, is, under our Republican system, the best recompense for the trials and responsibilities of public trust; and the only one worthy of a laudable ambition. You have, gentlemen, in a manner most gracious on your part, and most grateful to me, tendered to me the voluntary homage of this double indorsement of private and public deservings. Such a testimonial coming from any body of my countrymen, would be gratifying to me, but its value is immeasurably enhanced by the consideration that it is offered by the citizens of my beloved and honored State, and by those personal and political associates among whom I have spent so large a portion of my life and labors, and who ought to know me best. It is hardly possible for the distant observer to form a correct idea of the difficulties of the mission of which you speak. Nominated by one Administration and serving another, and that other falling even to outline to me any form of Mexican policy—indeed, it had none—I was left in the midst of civil wars and active foreign intrigues, to trust entirely to the promptings of my own spirit and judgment in each emergency of an intricate, active and trying diplomatic career. I was fortunate enough in every step I took to gain the decided, and often the flattering approval of my Government. Candor obliges me to confess, however, that *if the praise I received from the Administration was merited, it was not all I was entitled to*, and that I did not get the rest is due, perhaps, to certain hues of political opinion that are held to be more orthodox in this latitude than at the Federal metropolis. If I had been praised a little less, and *backed up and supported a little more*, in the issues I was called upon to make with the enemies to our race and our institutions in Mexico, I confess I should have thought it wiser and more just. If the gallant Capt. INGRAHAM, for his "truly American and firm conduct" in the Bay of Smyrna, had received the plaudits of his Government, and had been himself cashiered, I cannot help thinking that the justice of the proceeding would have been analagous in kind, though not in degree, to that which was meted to me when the wanton tyranny of the Mexican Government towards my countrymen compelled me to break off relations with it. The act was approved, but the Minister was withdrawn to be superseded. I do not say this in a spirit of complaint; but since my enemies in Mexico and the United States have persistently maintained that I did not possess the confidence of my Government, it is due to myself to take this first public opportunity to say that the dispatches from the State Department, and the President's own Message, have fully committed that Government to an approval of my official conduct. Although I labored with industry and zeal, my mission has yet borne no fruits. It could not be otherwise, when it was a harder part of my task to induce my own Government to shape a policy than to impress that policy upon the Government to which I was accredited. My own solace is in the belief that I have sown some good American seed in Mexico, which will yet germinate into fruit.

And while on the subject of our Mexican policy, allow me, at the risk of becoming tedious, to say a few words about the conventions which I signed in the Mexican Palace, in February, 1857, and which met so cool a reception at Washington. These treaties reached the Capital only a few days before the close of Gen. PIERCE's Presidential term. Mr. MARCY wrote me that they embodied new and grave principles in our foreign policy, which the expiring hours of the Administration allowed it no time to consider with the care and deliberation due to the importance of the subject, and that my negotiations would be remitted to the incoming Administration without the prejudice of an adverse judgment. Mr. MARCY's letter was kindly apologetic, considerate and satisfactory to me. The new Secretary of State was directed to advise me that "for the reasons stated in Mr. MARCY's dispatches," the President had determined not to send in the conventions to the Senate. Now, the only reasons alleged by Mr. MARCY were, the gravity of the subject and want of time to consider it, and I thought these did not apply to an Administration that had four full years before it. As the reason given was unsound, I was left to consider the true one. Whatever might have been the motive for the decision, it was clearly prejudicial to my reputation, and I suffered for conceiving and executing a plan of policy, embracing our present wants and providing for our future expectations, which I believed then, and more than ever believe now, would have been most beneficial to my country and ought to have proved creditable to me. My theory was that Mexico was not ready for absorption, but that wisdom dictated that we would shape her future and our relations with her, diplomatically, in such a manner as to place her in a course of probation, tutelage and improvement, preparatory to the execution of that decree of "manifest destiny" which all intelligent men believe to be in store for her. Commercial, postal and reciprocity treaties all look to the same end—to increase American intercourse, colonization and influence, to end in Americanization. These, with infinite labor, and aided by a fortunate conjunction of Mexican politics and financial wants, I obtained; and now that twenty-five months of living history have thrown their light upon them, I feel sure that no one acquainted with the Mexican situation can fail to discern in those conventions a knowledge acquired on the spot, and a sagacity that foresaw and tried to provide for the very state of things that now exists—to unravel the problem which to this hour is puzzling wise heads in and out of the American Cabinet. I do believe that had they been ratified we should have been now far advanced on that road of commercial intercourse, influence and Americanization, the pathway to which is yet to be explored and entered upon. They would have secured the then Liberal Government in power; the Zuloaga usurpation, with its train of disgraces and horrors, would have been unwritten pages in the history of that unhappy Republic; the discrimination of 20 per cent. in favor of our ships and goods would have thrown the supply and carrying trade of Mexico into the hands of our merchants and ship owners, directed the twenty odd millions of her specie exports from the ports of Europe to our own, and enabled our manufactures to monopolize the Mexican markets, then and now almost exclusively in the possession of those of Europe. The ablest journal in Mexico, a French paper, declared the effect of these conventions would be to revolutionize the commerce of Mexico, and throw it into the American lap. This opinion was concurred in by all intelligent foreigners in the capital. "And what is worse," said the *Trait d'Union*, "it is legal," and other Powers will not be able to complain that the privileges secured by treaty to their subjects on the footing of the "most favored nations" have been violated. Mexico would have been a quarter Americanized already, and her future destiny fixed and indissolubly linked by the ties of commercial interest and social contact to our own. The floating mortgage established upon her territories by a loan which would have soon come back to our treasury in increased duties, would have assured us their possession, while thousands of our people, now excluded by insecurity from the most inviting country on the earth, would be there building up our new empire, adorning and enlarging its cities, working its fields and mines, spanning its valleys and turning its mountains with railways—in short, *Americanizing* it.

But, unhappily, the negotiator, who had the fortune to be on the ground at the rare and opportune moment when concessions like these could be had from Mexico, was a diplomatist unknown to fame, and without the *prestige* to commend his work to favorable consideration. That work shared the common fate of new ideas from a new man. It is not the first by many thousand of examples, of a proposition enunciated in advance of the period when those were prepared to receive it, whose promise and duty it was to make it effective. I rest in the confident hope that the time will come when these conventions will be disinterred from among the rubbish of the State Department, and that would well admit that their author saw further and knew better what he was about than the flippant critics who pronounced him a pretensious bungler. I am sure, too, that whenever we do treat with Mexico, the principles of these five conventions will have to be recurred to as the basis of successful negotiation.

And, now, pardon me, gentlemen, this long digression from the object with which I took up my pen, to thank you for the kind and thoughtful compliment you have offered me, and to ask you to allow me to decline it on the ground that urgent business requires my early presence at my home in Mobile.

I am, with great respect,

Your friend and fellow citizen,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Maj. J. H. Howard, Seaborn Jones, B. A. Thornton, P. H. Colquitt, and others.

Mr. Forsyth, Our Late Minister to Mexico.

From the Washington Constitution.

This gentleman, it appears, has declared war against the Administration. This declaration has been considered sufficiently important by some one, we know not whom, to be announced in a telegraphic dispatch, now on a journey, through the public papers, dated the 15th inst., at Augusta. Mr. FORSYTH reminds us of a celebrated diplomatist, of whom it was said by the head of the Government to which he was accredited, that if what he asked was not granted he became violent, and if granted he thought he had been overreached; so that, whether he succeeded or failed, such was his suspicious temperament, that he was equally dissatisfied. We have taken some trouble to inquire into this matter, and we find that the President and every member of the Cabinet were very friendly to Mr. FORSYTH, and were disposed to do him ample justice. That they have done so, both in letter and in spirit, we learn will abundantly appear when the proper time shall arrive for the publication of the documents relating to his mission. No Minister was ever treated with more kindness and consideration by his Government than Mr. FORSYTH. His own suspicions have converted this open and frank kindness into covert hostility, and the refusal to send him back to Mexico as Minister to the Liberal Government, simply because, whether rightfully or wrongfully, he is understood to have been the first foreign Minister to recognize the anti-constitutional revolution and the usurped Government of ZULOAGA. This, for manifest reasons, must have rendered him obnoxious to the Constitutional Party and to the Liberal Government of JUAREZ. The public interest, therefore, required that a new man should be selected for this position, against whom no prejudices existed; and hence the dissatisfaction of Mr. Forsyth. He is a man of honor and of talents, and we regret that his feelings have so far betrayed him into a disregard of his duty as a Foreign Minister as to lead him to assail the Government under which he acted in advance of the publication of his correspondence.

We hope this publication may take place immediately after the meeting of Congress, and in that case the public will be able to judge whether the President has done any injury to Mr. FORSYTH, or has neglected the interest of the country in regard to his Mexican policy.

Senators Brown and Douglas—Protection of Slave Property in Territories—Letter from Senator Brown.

TERRY, Hinds Co., Miss., Thursday, April 14, 1859.

To the Editor of the True Southron:

In your daily issue of the 13th, I observe an article headed "The Douglas Pamphlet," embracing an extract from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in which such injustice is done me as to make it proper that I should ask the courtesy of being allowed very briefly to reply. Of course I do not mean to intimate that you have done me any *intentional* injustice.

The pamphlet referred to was courteously sent to me by Senator DOUGLAS, and is now before me. It issued from the press after the adjournment of the Senate, and was not seen by me until within the last week. It is entitled the "Speech of the Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS in the Senate of the United States, Feb. 23, 1859, in reply to the Hon. A. G. BROWN, of Mississippi, &c., &c." Before proceeding to notice the points on which I feel that injustice has been done me, I beg to remark that the appendix to this pamphlet was never read or otherwise exhibited in the Senate, but seems to have been attached by Senator DOUGLAS to his speech with a view to strengthen the positions taken by him. So far as it has a tendency to accomplish that object, I admit the justness and legitimacy of his course. If, however, I had been advised of his purpose to publish such an appendix, I should have saved myself and you the trouble of this explanation by a timely correction to Mr. DOUGLAS himself of so much thereof as refers to me.

On page 25 of the pamphlet he introduces an "extract of a speech of the Hon. A. G. BROWN, of Mississippi, delivered in the U. S. Senate, July 2, 1856." On referring to the "appendix to the Congressional Globe, 34th Congress, 1st session, page 801," I find the quotation to be from a few brief remarks of mine, in reply to Mr. TOUCEY, then a Senator from Connecticut, and now Secretary of the Navy, and to Gen. Cass, then a Senator from Michigan, and now Secretary of State, on the *general* question of admitting Kansas as a State, but more particularly and especially on the point of rejecting certain *Pro-Slavery* and other, to them, obnoxious laws, passed a short time before by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas. They insisting on their rejection, and I opposing on the ground that it would be an infraction of *their* favorite theory of "non intervention and popular sovereignty." At that day, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. Cass, Mr. TOUCEY, and, I believe, every Northern Democrat, some Southern men, and, of course, all the Republicans, proposed to "intervene," and blot out the laws of the *popular sovereigns* in Kansas. They said the laws were odious, but I observed that most of them were Pro-Slavery laws, and I half suspected that a good deal of their "odium" came out of that circumstance. At all events, I called loudly on the friends of "*Non-intervention and Squatter Sovereignty*," to stand by their doctrines, but they refused to do it—Mr. DOUGLAS, Gen. CASS and Mr. TOUCEY taking the lead. And now, forsooth, a paragraph is snatched from an off-hand speech of mine in a general skirmish, and held up as evidence that I was at that day the advocate of these heresies. I never for a single moment faltered in my opposition to these odious doctrines. But as they had been to some extent incorporated into the original Kansas bill, and had, just then, contrary to the expectations of their friends, begun to work in our favor, I did not think it the most appropriate time in the world to abandon them. To change me, under such circumstances, with having abandoned sentiments expressed on almost every page of my political history, cannot be regarded otherwise than as grossly unjust.

And then again, in the very extract which the Senator from Illinois introduces in his pamphlet, I said: "The Senator from Michigan (Mr. CASS) and myself differ very widely as to what are the powers of a Territorial Legislature, he believing that they can exercise *sovereign rights*, and I believing no such thing; he contending that *they have the right to exclude Slavery, and I not admitting the proposition*," &c.; and yet the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, from which you quote, says Senator DOUGLAS makes extracts from various speeches, those of "Senator BROWN, of Mississippi," included, to prove that all had given in their adhesion to the idea that "*the people of a Territory may exclude Slavery from their limits.*" I can only say, if that was his object in quoting from my speeches, the Senator was singularly unfortunate in his selection of a paragraph.

It may seem to you that I am a little sensitive, seeing that I am included with so many eminent men in this criticism on past speeches. I know not how others may stand, but for myself, I have persistently and consistently, from first to last, in season and out of season, opposed the whole doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" as being fraught with incalculable mischief; and now that its enormity is becoming apparent, I am not willing to be denied the credit that is due to my consistency. The attempt is unfair. Its success would be a flagrant perversion of the truth of history.

It is true that in voting for the Kansas bill of 1854, I agreed to "non-intervention" to the extent expressed in the bill—that is that Congress was "neither to legislate Slavery into the territories, nor exclude it therefrom, but leave the people thereof perfectly free to regulate it in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," and in the same bill I agreed that the Supreme Court of the United States was the rightful arbiter in any matter of controversy between a citizen of the South and the Territory of Kansas on the subject of her (Kansas) constitutional right to exclude Slavery. What I contend for now, is that the controversy did arise—that we did submit the point, and that the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, did decide it in our favor—and that therefore the law has been fulfilled. Non-intervention has been worked out to its conclusion. It was a Greek gift, but it turned out for us a Shiboleth of strength. What I deny is, that our opponents at the North, whether Republicans, Americans, or "National" Democrats, or all combined, can rightfully take from us the benefit of this decision by "non action" or "unfriendly legislation," or in any other mode known to the Constitution, comity among the States, or to honesty and fair dealing. But that on the contrary, they are bound by every consideration which a combination of all these can impose, to carry out this decision to its full and legitimate conclusion, and *thus give fair and adequate protection to our Slave property in the Territories. On this platform the South ought to stand in* 1860. The Constitution gives it, and the Supreme Court has awarded it. If any party at the North can be rallied to this standard, the South *should stand with that party.* If none can be—if no party at the North can be found to stand up for the equality of the States, and the equal rights of the South, then it best becomes the dignity and independence of the South to *fold her arms in silence, look composedly on the conflicts between the spoilsmen of the North*, and inwardly ejaculate

"Fight dog, fight bear.
There is no dog of mine there."

Very truly, your obedient servant,

A. G. BROWN.

N. B. Since writing the above, my attention has been attracted to a note attached to Mr. DOUGLAS' speech, in which he says the appendix was compiled by a friend on whom he relied. This acquits him of all *intentional* wrong, even if his high character did not forbid the supposition.

And having introduced the names of Gen. Cass and Secretary TOUCEY, it is but just that I should say, lest I may be misunderstood, that I have the kindest feelings towards both of them. That they are upright citizens, pure patriots and able statesmen, no one will question. They hold to opinions on the Slavery question to which I by no means agree, but they are as sound now on the question as I supposed them to be in times passed. A. G. B.

Affairs in Utah.

REPORTED COLLISION BETWEEN UNITED STATES TROOPS AND THE MORMONS.

The St. Louis *Republican* has dates from Utah to March 15. A rumor of a collision between troops stationed at Provo and Mormon citizens, prevailed at Salt Lake City on the 15th. The troops were stationed there by order of Judge CRADLEBAUGH, during the session of his Court. The Mormons petitioned the Governor on the subject, and he went to Provo to examine into it. It was supposed that the Court would adjourn on the 15th, and that nothing would be done except to try two Indians, the Church hierarchy that controls this people overreaching the jurisdiction of the United States Courts. Judge CRADLEBAUGH thus explains this matter in his charge to the Grand Jury:

"Some United States troops are here. Perhaps it is an unusual thing for them to be here. I knew that there were those who were guilty, out of the camp, and also that there were many guilty around here, of numerous offences. I was informed that there was no prison here, and those troops were sent by the commanding General, at my request, to take care of the prisoners now in custody, and not to interfere with anyone. They are here to take care of and preserve the peace. If prisoners are brought they will be taken care of, and the whole authority of the troops is to detain those persons in custody that may be taken prisoners, until they are called for by the Court, and they have no power beyond that."

The Judge, in his charge to the Grand Jury, refers to the fact that attempts had been made to destroy the Court and its usefulness, and even to bring the jurors into disrepute. He refers to many cases of murder and crime committed throughout the District, but in which no indictments had been found by previous Grand Juries.

New-York Sunday School Union.

The Board of Managers held their regular meeting, at their rooms, No. 375 Broadway, Wednesday afternoon.

Two new schools were admitted into the Union, making 212 in all. The receipts for the month show an excess of $507 43 over the corresponding month of last year.

The New-York Sunday School Union, as well as the parent Society, the American Sunday School Union, to which it is auxiliary, was never in a more prosperous and hopeful condition.

The Missionary Committee offered its annual report. During the past year 24 schools have been added to the Union. There have been in connection with the various schools, during the past year, over 65 000 children, and 5,000 teachers. The Committee have endeavored to visit these as often as once a month. Much destitution still remains, and the severest part of the aggressive labors of the Society is before it. Over 50,000 youth are yet without any religious instruction on the Sabbath, in either Catholic or Protestant schools. There are, besides, 25,000, at least, who attend but seldom. The difficulty is to reach these.

For two years the Board have endeavored to interest the churches in a plan of systematic visitation. More than 60 in New York, and 30 in Brooklyn, have entered into it, and very large accessions have been made to their various schools by this means. Five visitors brought into a single school *one hundred* children.

Many interesting cases of conversion were reported, and there has been a very general awakening among the schools.

The annual meeting will be held in the hall of the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, May 10. Ex-Governor PELLOCK, of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of Philadelphia, will deliver addresses.

Young Men's Republican Central Committee.

SPEECHES BY THE HON. G. A. GROW, THE HON. HORACE GREELEY AND OTHERS.

There was a large attendance, Wednesday, at the meeting of the Young Men's Republican Central Committee. Mr. DUTCHER, the President, occupied the Chair, Judge PEABODY, of the General Committee, also occupying a seat on the platform.

The first speaker was the Hon. Mr. CONKLING, of the Seventh Assembly District, who reviewed the proceedings of the late Legislature, proving that the Republicans had sustained economical measures, while the Democrats had advocated enlarged expenditures. The former was, therefore, in his opinion, the party of retrenchment and reform. The Hon. CHAS. SPENCER next made a short speech upon the Registry Law, showing the necessity for it in this City, and also spoke favorably of the Personal Liberty bill, which he considered as in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Republican Party.

The Hon. G. A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, was next introduced. He spoke for half an hour. His efforts were to show the necessity which existed, in the continually recurring changes in public questions, for new parties and new measures. The great issue at the present time was that between free and slave-labor. He reviewed the economical and social bearings of this question in a clear and forcible manner, which was frequently interrupted by applause.

The Hon. HORACE GREELEY was next called for, and spoke for fifteen minutes upon the question of "Free lands for the landless settlers at the West." His remarks upon the history of this question in Congressional legislation—the first bill for this purpose having been introduced by himself, when a member of Congress, which was summarily laid on the table—elicited some merriment. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. GROW for his advocacy in Congress of the Homestead and Free-postage bills, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE "JUNIOR" MUTINY.—A CONVICTED MUTINEER'S OBJECTIONS TO THE SENTENCE OF DEATH.—CYRUS W. PLUMMER, the *Junior* mutineer, condemned to death at Boston for the murder of Captain MELLEN, put in a written statement, in which he says: "I object to sentence of death being passed upon me: 1st. Because I am not guilty of the death of Captain ARCHIBALD MELLEN. His blood does not rest on my hands. Could all the facts in relation to the transactions of that night, as they are known and lie in the minds of the witnesses and prisoners now in jail in this city, be reached and fully laid before the Court, it would appear that I and others went down into the cabin of the *Junior* that night, not with the intention of committing murder, but for the purpose of taking prisoners and securing the Captain and certain other officers of that ship, guiltless of bloodshed, led into crime by intrigue, and (as I believed then, and maintain now, was the fact) by the complicity of one of the officers of the ship with the enterprise, using my influence and authority, after it was thrust upon me, to preserve life and property, I claim that the sentence of death ought not to be passed nor executed upon me."

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Dr. Henry V. Johns, Rector of the (Episcopal) Church of the Emmanuel, in Baltimore, died in that city, April 20, aged 56. He was the oldest minister of his denomination in Maryland, and a brother of Bishop Johns.

The Rev. Moses Fifield, a Methodist clergyman well known in New-England, died at Warwick, R. I., April 19, aged 70 years. He was first settled in Warwick in 1817; withdrew in 1828, and became Cashier of the Centreville Bank.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Gardner, the New-England soap man, is among the recent arrivals in town. We believe he sells good soap, and he certainly has an original way of doing it. Being a fluent speaker, sharp-witted, humorous and never lacking self possession, he makes speeches and delivers lectures of which *Soap* is the ostensible subject and the real *object*—but which go over the whole range of public affairs. They are interesting, amusing and popular. Thousands pay for hearing them, and then pay for soap besides. The "professor" is rapidly becoming an institution.

Denying that he had anything to do with the authorship of the *Vestiges of Creation*, Professor Nichol writes: "I did not marvel at the time my name appeared among the list of persons to whom the authorship was attributed. Letters of mine, and frank, unrestrained conversation of mine, gave certain justification to that conjecture. How far I agree with the conclusions in that volume, and how very far I differ from them, considering them as scientific conclusions, I hope ere long to make apparent."

Bishop Simpson announces in the Pittsburgh *Advocate* the pledge of a Pittsburg Methodist to pay to the Centenary Board Fund Society of the Pittsburgh Conference the sum of $5,000, to be appropriated to the benefit of the Biblical chair in Alleghany College, at Meadville. This obligation to take effect as soon as $15,000 shall be raised by the Pittsburgh and Erie Conferences to endow another chair.

A citizen of Cambridge, Mass., has offered to purchase Dr. Newell's church, in that city, valued at $35,000, and to secure it to Harvard University for public celebrations, etc., upon very liberal terms; the corporation to pay a low rate of interest on the investment during the lifetime of the purchaser—the College to receive the estate at the death of the owner

Lord Napier embarked for England on board the frigate *Curacoa*, at Baltimore, April 19. The *Patriot* says: "The *Curacoa* saluted the American flag, and the salute was returned from the Naval Academy. The last few days spent in this country by Lord and Lady Napier were passed in Baltimore, as the guests of the Rev. Dr. Balch."

The St. Louis *Democrat* denies that the Hon. Edward Bates gave the definition of an Old-line Whig which is attributed to him, viz.: "A gentleman who takes his liquor regularly and votes the Democratic ticket occasionally." The editor of the *Democrat* claims the authorship himself.

Captain Joseph Wood, of Lebanon, N. H., rode four miles and voted the Republican ticket on the 8th of March. He will complete his one hundredth year next November, and, with a single exception, has voted every time since he became of age. His first vote for President was for George Washington, and his last for John C. Fremont.

It is a remarkable coincidence (says the New-Orleans *Delta*) that both of the last two Ministers from Mexico to the United States should have made their first acquaintance with our people as prisoners of war to our army. Robles was in the list of the captives at Vera Cruz, and Mata was made prisoner at Cerro Gordo.

The Cincinnati papers report that a heavy taxpayer in that city recently refused to make any statement to the Assessor of the Ward of the value of his property, because the Board of Equalization declined to accept his *sworn* statement last year. The Assessor immediately put him down $100,000, which will bring him up to the Auditor's.

Mr. and Mrs. John Vandyke, who removed to Illinois from Pennsylvania many years ago, celebrated their "golden wedding" at Freeport on the 11th April. The occasion was attended by their ten children, 25 grand-children and two great-grand-children.

A letter from Vienna states that the death of the young Princess Windischgratz was caused by an excessive use of chloroform, to which the unfortunate lady while suffering acutely from nervous headache had recourse.

The London *Illustrated Times*, started some time ago by the late Mr. Bogue, which is said to have had an extraordinary success, is now the sole property of Mr. Ingram, the proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*.

Monsignor Perny, Roman Catholic pro-vicar at Canton, has arrived at Marseilles, from Rome. This prelate, who has resided twenty-two years in the extreme East, has adopted the costume of a Chinese mandarin.

Mr. John Bourne, of Marshfield, Mass., completed his one hundredth year on the 19th of March. He was a Sergeant in the War of the Revolution, and has drawn a pension from the United States Government since 1818.

Madame Ristori has arrived in Paris. She brings with her Madame Santoni, one of the best actresses in Italy. A brother of Madame Ristori's is about to start for Piedmont to enlist in Garibaldi's brigade.

Mr. Isaac Adams, inventor of the Adams printing presses, has disposed of his patents and his entire establishment at Boston to Colonel R. Hoe & Co., of New-York.

A member of the Collegiate Church, in this City, has pledged to the Board of Foreign Missions $500 per annum for at least six years.

Professor Finney is prosecuting his revival labors at the Southwark Chapel, London, with great vigor, and with growing interest on the part of the public.

Messrs. Perrotin and Bolteau have already collected 2 200 of Beranger's letters for their projected publication of the poet's correspondence.

Dr. Henry Boernstein, of the *Anzeiger des Westens* in St. Louis, has leased the Varieties Theatre in that city, and assumes its management.

Sir Francis Hincks has had an enthusiastic public reception at Toronto, and is to visit Oxford, his old constituency.

It is said that Rossini is about to write an Opera in five acts for the Academy of Music in Paris.

The Rev. Dr. Randall, of Boston, is about to sail for Europe, to be absent four months.

Mr. Wm. H. Fry lectured in Boston, April 20, on the "Lyrical Drama."

M. Liszt, the pianist, is shortly expected in Paris from Berlin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A case of swindling, similar to that which occurred recently in Western New-York, has been discovered in Michigan. As in New-York, the victims were to be the farmers. A company of fellows, equipped with fictitious mortgages, caused unsuspecting agricultural people to sell their farms and live stock for the return of a worthless mortgage. The Detroit *Advertiser* says it is an old game, commenced several years ago by the notorious Joe Daws and other swindlers, but probably unknown or forgotten by most of the present population of the State. The gang who are now, or who have been within the past few months, engaged in these transactions, are a set of men of the most unprincipled character, combined for the sole business of defrauding the community.

A letter from the town of Shipman, Ill., under date of April 15, relates the ocurrence of a violent outbreak among some German laborers who had been unable to get their pay for work done on, and material furnished for the railroad in that vicinity. Some of their claims were of no less than three years' standing. They had learned that the road was about to be transferred to other owners, resolved to force payment before it was too late, and proceeded, armed, to stop the trains; but the Sheriff appeared with a posse and dispersed them.

The Massachusetts lobby is an expensive luxury. The Boston *Transcript* says that the bills presented to the inhabitants of the town of Belmont for "engineering" their act of separation and incorporation through the Legislature reached the enormous sum of $9,000. Some of the best citizens object to being saddled with these expenses, and there is a probability that the matter will be decided by the Courts. The money has been borrowed on the credit of the new town and paid to the claimants.

The General Land Office issued some days since its annual instructions to the Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska. In those instructions Commissioner Hendricks informs Surveyor General Burnett that, in consequence of the smallness of the appropriations, it will be necessary that the cost of surveys in his district shall not exceed the sum of $26,000; of which $10,000 are appropriated to surveys in Nebraska, and $16,000 to surveys in Kansas.

The *Conservative*, of Aberdeen, Miss., says that the progress of railroads has completely revolutionized the system of trade in that region. Formerly merchants laid in at the North stocks for six months, not unfrequently involving considerable losses. Now the stocks are received often, the merchant availing himself of the new facilities of getting to a commercial city, and supplying his wants as they occur, using cash in his purchases.

An act passed at the late session of the Maine Legislature exempts all cotton and woolen factories, hereafter to be erected, from taxation for ten years, provided towns and cities in which such establishments be located, shall give their assent to such exemption.

The Superintendent of Public Printing has awarded the contract for engraving the drawings for the Patent Office Report of 1858 at $25 per page. This is $6 50 per page less than the contract for the same work in the Report of the preceding year.

The Boston *Atlas* says it is reported that in case the Commonwealth does not purchase the Hancock Mansion, the National Lancers, of Boston, propose to raise the amount required among themselves, and to devote the estate to the uses of the Company.

The Indianola (Texas) *Courier* says trade is brisk; the lumber trade is particularly active; and if the facilities for shipping up the Colorado, Caney, Navidad and Guadalupe rivers were adequate, it would be greatly increased.

The Pittsburgh papers mention the favorable progress of the project of building blast furnaces at Pittsburgh, and conveying Lake Superior and Missouri ores there to be reduced with coke.

The anniversary of the Battle of Lexington was celebrated in Philapelphia, April 20, by the Order of American Mechanics; J. W. Burns delivered an oration.

Donati's Comet is now stated by the French scientific journals to have two tails. The second one was not remarked by the observers of Paris.

Admiral Hamelin has decided that the six-barrelled revolver shall in future be used as a boarding weapon in the French Navy.

John Capie, shot during the last firemen's riot at Philadelphia, died in hospital April 20. Thompson, the alleged murderer, is still at large.

A grand musical festival is to be given in Philadelphia, at the Academy of Music, on the 20th and 21st of June.

The new Theological Seminary, at Chicago, has 28 students, 5 of whom are in the Senior Class.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Strong.

William A. Coit vs. *William Beard.*—This is an action on a promissory note for $1,900, dated June 7, 1856, payable on demand to the order of this defendant. The note was made by Peter S. Voorhies.

The defendant alleges that the note was indorsed simply for the accommodation of the maker, and for no consideration, and further that this note was transferred to the plaintiff as security for a loan of $1,722, the loan to run three months, and Coit to have balance of note, thus making a usurious rate of interest.

Sandford E. Church for plaintiff; D. P. Barnard for defendant.

In the Matter of Appointment of Guardian, &c.—This Court has no jurisdiction to appoint a guardian to sell land in the State of Illinois; nor is it to be supposed that the Courts of that State would regard any order which might be made for that purpose or derived under it. Motion denied.

Before Justice Davies.

Isadore Mosselman et al. vs. *Meyer Caen.*—Motion to compel plaintiffs' attorney to receive case denied without costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

THE OLD POLICE CASE.

The People ex rel. James McCune vs. *The Board of Police Commissioners.*—In this case, Mr. Devereux having filed the *remittitur* from the Court of Appeals, the Judge granted the usual order that the judgment of the Court of Appeals in the cause be made the judgment of this Court. A mandamus was also granted, returnable next Wednesday, directing the Police Commissioners to restore the relator to the office of policeman, to which he has been declared entitled by the Court of Appeals.

McKenzie vs. *McKenzie.*—The argument in this case was concluded this morning.

Mr. McKeon, for the plaintiff, proposed that the property be vested in trustees for the use of the defendant; at her death to go to her children. Mr. Glassay, for defendant, said he would accept such an offer if made in writing.

The case was therefore reserved until Monday, for the purpose of giving an opportunity to perfect this arrangement.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

SUIT AGAINST JAMES G. BENNETT.

Wm. F. Mawhey vs. *James G. Bennett.*—This was an action to enforce a mechanic's lien on the well-known residence lately erected by defendant at Washington Heights. The principal question was whether the plaintiff was employed by defendant himself, or only by the contractors, Messrs. Ross. The defendant denied any indebtedness to plaintiff, and set up that he had his house completed by Messrs. Ross under a contract by which they were to furnish all the materials and to do all the work; that he knew nothing of their laborers or contractors; has paid Messrs. Ross for all services rendered, and that the claim of the plaintiff was not in fact indebtedness by him, but incurred by the Messrs. Ross by reason of his services on account of material furnished. The Messrs. Ross state that when the work on the billiard-room, gas house, &c., was being completed, they informed defendant that if they performed the work in the manner stipulated in the contract, they would be losers to the amount of $800, and that Mr. Bennett requested them to go on, and to complete the work in style as agreed, saying that he would make it all right, and also desired them to hurry the completion of the work. They employed plaintiff to do the work, and Mr. Bennett has not paid them the additional sum, as he led them to believe he would.

Judgment was ordered for plaintiff for $72 19, with 5 per cent. allowance.

COMMON PLEAS.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Pettigrew vs. *Chase and Briggs.*—The following opinion was delivered in this case:

HILTON J.—The defendant Chase sets up as a defence that the note sued on was made by him solely for the accommodation of his codefendant, and that the want of consideration was known to the plaintiff when he received it.

The plaintiff moves for judgment on account of the frivolousness of this answer, and he is clearly entitled to have his motion granted.

No fraud in the transfer of the note is alleged, nor is it averred that the plaintiff did not give a full and valuable consideration for it, and as was said by Chief Justice MANSFIELD, Charles *vs* Marsden, 1 Taunt. 224, "It must therefore be presumed that he did, and that there is no fraud in the transaction."

When a note is given under no restriction, but is made merely for the accommodation of the payer, and afterwards negotiated, it is no answer to an action brought upon it to say, that it was made for the accommodation of the payer, and that that fact was known to the plaintiff when he received it. In such case the holder, for a valuable consideration, is entitled to recover, though he had full knowledge of the transaction. Smith *vs.* Knox, 3 Espinasse, 46.

These rules are well settled and no decision can be found asserting a contrary doctrine.

Grant *vs.* Elicott, 7 Wend., 227; Small *vs.* Smith, 1 on Bills and Notes, 318.

Motion granted, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 22.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	104¼	280	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	74¼
10,000	do	104¼	50	do	s10 74¾
15,000	Tenn 6s, 1890	93¾	50	do	s5 74¾
4 000	Virginia 6s	98¾	100	do	s60 74
25 000	Mo. State 6s	87¾	200	do	s30 74
20 000	do	s10 87¾	200	do	s30 74
100,000	do	b60 87¾	200	do	s30 73¾
2,000	N. C. State 6s	100¾	100	do	s30 73¾
4 000	City 6s, '87	103¾	95	Erie Railroad	9¾
1 000	Erie R. R 2d m b.	82	5	do	9¾
8,000	Erie R. C. R '62.	25	10	Second-av. R. R.	101
1,000	H. Riv. RR. 2d m	96¾	400	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	¾
3,000	Har. R. R. 2d m. b	80	400	Har. R. R. Pref.	b30 40¾
1,000	Mich. S. 2d m. bs.	63	2400	do	s60 40
4,000	Chi. St. P. & F. Du-lac L. Grant Bonds	9¾	500	do	s3 40¾
1,000	Han. & St. J. R. Bs.	71¾	400	do	b30 40¾
10,000	do	71¾	700	do	40¾
20	Artisans Bank	100	100	do	b60 40¾
201	Ill. & Miss. Can Co.	96	200	do	b60 40¾
100	do	s60 96¾	288	Reading Railroad	51¾
50	do	96¾	100	do	bnw 51¾
100	Penn. Coal Co.	s60 96¾	288	Mich. Cent. R. R.	52¾
20	do	81	150	do	s10 82
50	Pac. Mil. Stm. Co.	86¾	100	Mi. S. & N. I. G. St.	s60 35
10	do	86¾	100	do	b60 36
100	do	b30 86¾	60	do	s15 35¾
50	do	86¾	26	Panama Railroad	123
1665	N. Y. Cen. RR.	74¾

NEW BOOKS.

A NEW HISTORY OF THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO. By ROBERT ANDERSON WILSON, author of 'Mexico and its Religion' &c. Philadelphia: JAMES CHARLES & SON. 1859. 8vo. pp 539.

We first had knowledge of R. A. WILSON, many years ago, as a young man from the City of Rochester, resident at a New-England College; subsequently we heard of him as traveling in Mexico and California, and publishing books about those countries. He was ever an original, and the twang of it survives in this latest effusion of his intellect.

What does he propose to accomplish in the well-printed and well-illustrated book before us? Let a brief statement of his object suffice for the present.

One thing is plain throughout, that no love is wasted by Judge WILSON on Spanish chroniclers, no excessive admiration is felt for fine writing, even in famed American authors; he is almost repelled by too flagrant marks of a cultured style in the historian. Join with this an intense disdain for the faith and image-worship of the Spaniard, and we have some of the signal peculiarities of this new candidate for historic renown. But it is only just to add that an earnest love for truth shines out in his pages, and a resolute purpose to investigate and ascertain all the facts pertaining to the matter in hand. And that subject is "The History of the Conquest of Mexico by CORTEZ."

In his new recital of this history, the author professes faith in the credibility of one series of documents sent him by CORTEZ, but, he says, since that time wholly suppressed,—while another portion of his dispatches, which are the principal source of all subsequent narrations, and which contain glowing descriptions of the country, its wealth, vast population, magnificence and power, this author holds to be, on irrefragable proof, "a mass of foreign material," and borrowed from fables of the Moorish era in Spain.

Judge WILSON awards all praise to our honored and lamented PRESCOTT, while digging away the very earth from under his feet; pours contempt on the figment of Aztec *picture-writing*; the alleged authority for numberless writings in the last three centuries, repecting the ancient history of Mexico, put forth by Spaniards; calls some of those Spaniards, as BERNAL DIAZ, mythical personages, finding the materials of their books in the Moorish legends of Old Spain; and presents, as the result of his inquiries, a really new account—whether true or not is quite another question,—of the country and its inhabitants, as existing in the time of CORTEZ, as well as of the conquest achieved by the Spanish Adilantado.

This sketch of the reduction of the country is preceded by chapters on the origin and civilization of the Aztecs, on the Phenicians, whom he regards as the builders of the gigantic structures in Central America and Yucatan; on the romantic stories of chivalric Spain as reproduced in the narratives which describe the conquest of Pagan Mexico by Christian invaders—the expedition by CORTES being a parody and plagiarism on the foray of the Saracens into Spain—only the parts were reversed. This done, he sets forth in his own way, the comparative insignificance and weakness of the Indian Empire overthrown by the Spaniards, the small number of inhabitants, fragile character of their buildings, (they or their ancestors erected no great temples or long walls, all that was the work of Phenicians;) small size of their cities, among them the "fancy-created City of Tiezcuac;" the determined valor of Mexican princes in wasting the Spanish invader; the wise and bold and successful enterprise and achievement of CORTEZ—"always prepared, always victorious." The whole mass of documentary evidence having been sifted of its exaggerations and fabrications, enough of the true and the noble yet remains in the judgment of our author to constitute a reliable and valuable history.

For so gratuitous a work, Mr. WILSON'S book affords evidence of too little study of the history which it professes to reconstruct. Its statements, citations and inferences have all been severely assailed by criticism, which certainly goes very far towards destroying its authority.

LECTURES ON METAPHYSICS AND LOGIC. By Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON. Edited by the Rev. HENRY L. MANSELL, Oxford, and JOHN VEITCH, Edinburgh. In two volumes. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

This work will be welcomed by students and by all who are interested in the department of science of which it treats. Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON is now recognized, even more generally than before his death, as the greatest modern writer and teacher of Mental Philosophy, and his writings, even in the scattered form in which hitherto they have been alone accessible, have been sought with avidity. His miscellaneous papers on Literature and Education, mainly contributions to reviews, were collected and published here in an octavo volume a few years since.

The Lectures which Sir WILLIAM was in the habit of delivering while Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh have never before been printed. The first of the two volumes in which they are to be embraced, which is the only one yet issued, contains the lectures on Metaphysics, reprinted from his manuscripts, and carefully edited by the two capable and trustworthy scholars whose names are upon the title-page. The lectures on Logic will be issued in another volume as soon as they can be prepared for the press. In a preface to this volume the editors state that Sir WILLIAM was in the habit of delivering three lectures a week, and that, during the first session, each lecture was usually written during the evening and night preceding its delivery. They evince a marvellous command of all that has ever been written on the profound topics of which they treat. Appended to this volume are some papers on Phrenology, in which the pretensions and claims of that science are reviewed with great ability and remorseless severity.

The volume, like all which issue from the press of GOULD & LINCOLN, is very handsomely printed.

DELISSER & PROCTER, of this City, have republished a small volume of translations from the Poems of GOETHE, by Professor AYTOUN and THEODORE MARTIN. (1) The *Ballads of Bon Gauttier* have made one of these gentlemen a favorite with all readers of verse, and the other is more widely appreciated than known by name as one of the cleverest of the staff of *Punch*. The greater part of the versions now issued with their joint signature have been given to the world in the pages of *Blackwood's Magazine*. They are translations of the minor poems of the great German; of those ballads, lays and love-songs, which came from his pen like drops of diamond dew, full-orbed, clear as crystal, sparkling and fresh as the morning air of genius could make them. To render such effusions into any other tongue than that in which their author clothed them is a terrible piece of work. To say that Messrs. AYTOUN and MARTIN have done it perfectly well, would be a sad overestimate of their success. Certain special poems, as, for instance, that wonderful piece of rhythmical expression, "The Fisher," and the sonorous ballad of "The Minstrel," have been far better done into English than they are in this volume; the one by Mr. FURNESS, of Philadelphia; the other by CLARENCE MANGAN. And with many, indeed with almost all the pieces that have passed through their crucible, our new translators have taken some quite unwarrantable liberties of infusion and expansion. The very first line of the famous "Erlen Konig" is a curious instance of this. Instead of the nervous, picturesque language of the original,

"Who rides so late through night and wind,"

we have this utterly common-place modification:

"Who rides so late tarough the *grisly night*,"

than which nothing weaker could well be imagined. Perhaps the most striking translation in the series is that of the marvelous "Bride of Corinth," which bears the initials of both authors. Mr. MARTIN'S versions appear on the whole to be both more faithful and more flowing than those of his coadjutor, who plays strange tricks with the exquisite felicity of the Goethean diction, and often mangles the magnificently musical metres of his originals with singular carelessness.

Still the collection will on the whole be found interesting by German students, and pleasant even by those who, in their ignorance of the Teutonic tongue, are obliged to content themselves with such contributions as they have found in Mr LONGFELLOW'S *Poets and Poetry of Europe*, or Mr. DWIGHT'S excellent volume, the *Minor Poems of Goethe and Schiller*.

A pure fiction is a very rare production, even among the class of works which are professedly imaginative; for the most romantic of romances are either founded upon historical events, or the real incidents of cotemporary experience. An absolute creation is a novelty even among novels. Our own authors have rather aimed at the embellishment of history than the production of something entirely new, and have been content to put a new gloss upon old coin, instead of giving us a fresh coinage of their own. But Mr. J. B. JONES, who once wrote a book called *Wild Western Scenes*, has now favored us with a romance of American life, which is a fiction, pure and simple, and in which no small degree of imaginative power is exhibited. *Border War*, (2,) the title of the story, is not at all suggestive of the subject; but it would be rather a difficult matter to invent a title to indicate the character of a wholly fictitious narrative. Mr. JONES has employed his inventive genius in constructing the narrative of a war of disunion, in which our fire-eating friends on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line may behold dimly foreshadowed the consequences which might follow from a severance of the Union, and an attempt to reconstruct two separate nations out of the *débris* of the once consolidated States. The theme is really a very admirable one for a competent mind to work upon; but Mr. JONES, we must say, has not done it strict justice. There is a good deal of ingenuity in his narrative, and no small amount of invention, in sustaining the interest of the story, but it lacks seriousness and the attention to details which are so necessary in works of fiction to produce the effect of a history of actual occurrences. The scene opens in a rather humdrum and commonplace manner, on the eve of a wedding at the Capital, when Alice Randolph, the President's daughter, was to be principal bridesmaid to Edith Langdon, the daughter of Senator Langdon. The preparations for the wedding are sadly disturbed by the passage of a resolution in the Senate, dissolving the Union, on account of a new Slave State having been added to the Confederacy, the Northern States being the seceders. General Ruffleton puts himself at the head of the Northern rebels and finally becomes the Protector and De pot of the North; the wedding is interrupted by an attack upon the Capitol, and as "an eight pound projectile" happens to come tearing into the church, "plowing through the arch of the ceiling" just as the clergyman is about pronouncing the couple man and wife, the ceremony is suspended, and the marriage is not completed until the last chapter of the volume, when the battles of disunion have been fought and the States are once more restored to their original condition. To compose a narrative of this character so that it can be read at all, is no small triumph, and though we cannot bestow unqualified praise upon Mr. JONES' endeavor to depict the terrible consequences of disunion, we must admit that he has given us a book which may be read with interest, for the subject has been so often discussed that there are very few men who will not be interested in reading even the suppositious history of an event the contemplation of which puzzles and terrifies the strongest minds.

The influence of the discovery of gold in California and Australia on the commercial and social relations of the world, is one of the most interesting topics that has engaged the attention of political economists of the present day. The question of the probable decline in the value of gold, and a corresponding rise in the value of all other commodities, is still debated by two opposing schools of philosophers, and a satisfactory answer will only be given by the actual result, which will fortunately be witnessed during the next ten years. But, in the meantime, speculators will continue to argue the question, and clear-sighted and shrewd operators will avail themselves of their superior wisdom in taking advantage of the inevitable results. The most able advocate of one of these parties, those who see that the abundance of gold must inevitably lessen its value, is the great French political economist, MICHEL CHEVALIER, whose essays on the subject have been translated by Mr. COBDEN and republished by the APPLETONS. (3.) CHEVALIER tells a truth which capitalists should take heed of, when he says that a time will come when a change will take place over the British Treasury, as if some geni, an enemy of its creditors, had spirited away its dividend warrants and substituted others of only half their value. The translator has appended a very sensible prefatory essay to the work, which adds considerably to its value.

Considering that the well-being, if not the perpetuation of the human race depends upon Mothers and Nurses, too much care cannot be bestowed upon these important members of society. A new work, therefore, from a respectable scientific authority, which professes to give instruction as to the management of children and the enlightenment of those who have the entire control of them during the tenderest and most important part of their lives, is entitled to serious consideration. The translation of Doctor DONNE'S work on *Mothers and Infants*, which has been published by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., (4) is eminently worthy of popular circulation.

Aristarchus of Samos, Nicetas, and *even* the author of the book of Job, appear to have had some conceptions of the true physical system of the universe, or at least such is the opinion of the Rev. C. L. HEQUEMBOURG, who attempts to enlighten the world on the subject of the plan of the creation and the inhabitants of other worlds, (5) and whose means of acquiring knowledge on those subjects cannot be much greater than those enjoyed by the ancient authors whom he imagines had some conceptions on the subject. But Mr. HEQUEMBOURG'S work is of too grave a character to be discussed in a paragraph; and we must lay it aside, with the promise of devoting more time and space to it, if we should ever have an opportunity, than we can do at present. We will mention in passing, however, that it is a serious book treated in a becomingly serious manner.

Elementary works on rhetoric will continue to be published, no doubt, as long as it is necessary to give instructions in rhetorical exercises; and it is not at all probable that there will ever be a standard class-book until human language shall have become fixed and incapable of further change. The last publication on the subject is that of Professor COPPEE, (6,) of the University of Pennsylvania, which has the merit of containing the essence of nearly every work that has been published on the subject.

It is a great mistake to suppose that orations which are fit to be heard are not fit to be read, though the saying owes its paternity to so distinguished an orator as CHARLES JAMES FOX. There have been many famous orators whose speeches lacked the power to interest readers, when they were put into print. But this is not the case with all popular oratory. The sermons of SPURGEON are a remarkable exception to the rule. They have proved almost as popular in print as they were when delivered from the pulpit. The American publishers of these impassioned discourses have just issued another, the fifth, volume of SPURGEON'S Sermons, which indicates a prodigious popularity for works of this class (7.)

The titles of some of our new books are almost as quaint and fanciful as those queer inventions which the Puritanical authors of the commonwealth used to bestow upon their dreary productions. *The Precious Stones of the Heavenly Foundations*, is the title of a small volume of pious exercitations in prose and verse, by AUGUSTA BROWNE GANETT, just published by SHELDON & Co., (8) under the names of the various precious stones: as jasper, onyx, topaz, &c., she has arranged selections from various evangelical authors, intermixed with her own essays.

The North American Review, for April, is an unusually able and interesting number, for there is a much greater number of original American works reviewed in its venerable pages than we have heretofore seen. There is still, however, a preponderance of articles on foreign and remote topics, and hardly more Americanism than usual. The reviews are eleven in number, besides a copious chapter of what are called critical notices, among which we find a brief complimentary notice of a new American romance, *The New Priest of Conception Bay*, which deserved to be reviewed at full length in the body of the work.

We have received the initial number of a new work which promises well, and the title of which should render it immediately popular, as it undoubtedly will be, illustrated as it is with well executed steel engravings. The *Battles of America, by Sea and Land*, (9) is from a subject which the author of this work, Dr. ROBERT TOMES, is abundantly able to render full justice to.

A Treatise on Theism would not convey to ordinary minds the promise of a very readable and gossiping kind of a volume. Yet Mr. FRANCIS WHARTON has contrived to render his work on modern skeptical theories as interesting as a collection of anecdotes, and a collection of anecdotes it in reality is. (10.) He has attempted to accomplish his argument in favor of theism, and to refute the current skeptical theories, by giving as illustrations, and the basis of induction, a great number of incidents connected with American history and cotemporary occurrences, though he has not confined himself exclusively to modern times. His book is an exceedingly entertaining one, and so grave a subject was probably never before treated in so lively and popular a manner. If "divine philosophy" had always such interpreters as the author of theism and modern scepticism, there would be a good many more students of philosophical treatises.

The eighth edition of the second volume of Lieut. MAURY'S *Wind and Current Charts*, published by authority of the United States Government, has just been issued greatly enlarged and improved. It forms a compactly-printed quarto volume of nearly nine hundred pages, without a superfluous sentence, it is to be presumed, in it. It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of the information contained in this volume, or for any one to form an adequate idea of the amount of labor expended upon its compilation, unless he had been employed on kindred publications. To the non-professional navigator it may appear like an incomprehensible collection of statistical tables, but to those who have occasion to consult its pages, it will be found full of the most valuable information stated with admirable clearness and brevity (11).

Messrs. MOORE & Co., the agricultural book publishers, have just issued two very serviceable volumes for farmers, one is a new edition of LANGSTROTH'S work on bee-keeping, with an introduction by the Rev. Dr. BAIRD (12); and the other is a new treatise on farm drainage by HENRY F. FRENCH of New-Hampshire. It is not only a thorough and practical treatise on the subject of draining lands, but a history of drainage from the origin of the art (13.)

The *Atlantic Monthly*, for May, is a rather more attractive number than the preceding one. The opening paper on "The Gymnasium," is an admirable magazine article, well-written, full of information and healthy in its teachings. The *Atlantic* is doing good service by the attention it pays to the subject of physical training, and showing how robust health and good morals may be attained by a proper attention to the physical education of our boys and girls. The interesting local story of *Bulls and Bears* is near its conclusion, and the interest culminates as the narrative draws towards the last chapter, which will be given in the next number. Mrs. STOWE'S charming story, the "Minister's Wooing," improves with every new chapter. The *Professor at the Breakfast Table* finds a fly in his tea-cup and grows polemical over the phenomenon. The Professor's theology is liberal enough to satisfy the most "liberal Christian" in Cambridge. The review of WILSON'S *History of Mexico* is sharply concluded in this number, and it would have appeared much sharper if the critic had not permitted his personal feelings to obtrude so palpably in the process of cutting up the unhappy author under his scalpel. There is a very agreeable variety in the contents of the May *Atlantic*, and one of the freshest and pleasantest papers in it gives an account of a visit to the Pine Woods on the Sea-Coast of New-Jersey, a region within a few hours ride of New-York, which is as full of strange people as the Black Forest, and less known to American readers than that remote region.

(1.) Poems and Ballads of GOETHE. Translated by W. EDMONSTONNE AYTOUN and THEODORE MARTIN. New-York: DELISSER & PROCTER, 1859.

(2.) Border War; a tale of Disunion. By T. B. JONES. New-York: RUDD & CARLETON, 1859. pp 502.

(3.) On the Probable Fall in the Value of Gold; the Commercial and Social Consequences which may Ensue, and the Measures which it Invites. By MICHAEL CHEVALIER. Translated from the French, with Preface, by RICHARD COBDEN. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

(4.) Mothers and Infants, Nurses and Nursing. Translation from the French of a treatise on Nursing, Weaning, and the General Treatment of Young Children. By AL. DONNE. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., 1859. pp. 303.

(5.) Plan of the Creation; or, Other Worlds and Who Inhabit Them. By the Rev. C. L. HEQUEMBOURG. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. 1859. pp. 395.

(6.) Elements of Rhetoric, Designed as a Manual of Instruction. By HENRY COPPEE, A. M. Philadelphia. 1859. pp. 367.

(7.) Sermons Preached and Revised. By the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON. (Fifth series.) New-York: SHELDON & Co. 1859. pp. 454.

(8.) The Precious Stones of the Heavenly Foundations, with Illustrations. Selections in Prose and Verse. By AUGUSTA BROWNE GANETT. New-York: SHELDON & Co. 1859.

(9.) The Battles of America, by Sea and Land. A complete Military and Naval History of the Country. In four parts. By ROBERT TOMES. Vol. 1, Part 1. New-York: VIRTUE EMMONS & Co. 1859.

(10.) A Treatise on Theism and on the Modern Skeptical Theories. By FRANCIS WHARTON. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

(11.) Explanations and Sailing Directions to accompany the Wind and Current Charts approved by Captain N. D. INGRAHAM, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and published by authority of the Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY. By M. F. MAURY, U. S. N., Superintendent of the United States Observatory. Washington: Vol. II, Enlarged and Improved. 1859. pp. 880

(12) A Practical Treatise on the Hive and Honey Bee. By L. L. LANGSTROTH. With an Introduction by the Rev. ROBERT BAIRD, D D. Third Edition. New-York: A. O. MOORE & Co. 1859.

(13) Farm Drainage. The Principles, Processes and Effects of Draining Land, including Tables of Rain-fall, &c. By HENRY F. FRENCH. New-York: A. O. MOORE & Co. 1859. pp. 353.

New Patent Sermons, Machine Poetry and Lectures on Animals. By DOW, Junior. New-York: FREDERIC A. BRADY. 1859.

Memoir of ROBERT HALDANE and JAMES ALEXANDER HALDANE. With sketches of their friends, &c. American Tract Society. New-York. 1859.

The Plaint of a Crowded Passenger—City Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I ride four times a day in the cars of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, disbursing therefor the sum of 20 cents per diem, or $1 40 per week, which is at the rate of $72 80 per annum. To that extent do I enrich the revenues of the Company. But those of us who pay our money do not have our choice. We are not permitted to enjoy our seats in comfort, for often there are no seats to enjoy. The cramming process seems to be carried to perfection under the auspices of Messrs. LAW and CHARLICK. No car is considered full until the last man who wedges himself into the mass of humanity crushed together upon the platforms hangs himself on by finger and toe, at imminent peril of tumbling off as the road curves sharply round a corner. For example: Car No. 55, on the up trip last evening, had 67 passengers; the hour was 6 P. M., and people who did business down-town during the day were anxious to be at home, with their feet under their mahogany and a hot dinner before them. To accomplish their journeys of two, three or four miles, some sort of conveyance was essential, and, unluckily for them, the Eight-avenue Railroad went nearest their houses. This morning, car No. 40 had a crowd of 55 passengers, all of whom were squeezed into a space legitimately appropriated for 24. Men must go back to business after breakfast, as well as come up from it at night. This evil of over-crowded City conveyances is growing worse yearly. It is especially disagreeable on the Eighth-avenue line, which, next to the Third-avenue, does the largest passenger business. But, unlike the latter, which has had new cars added to it, and is running to-day double the former number of daily trips, the Eighth avenue Company seem to be bent upon affording the least possible accommodation. The Seventh-avenue project having been effectually shelved, the hope of relief through an opposition line is deferred for a year at least, while the users of rails in the Ninth-avenue afford no pleasanter prospect. Will you lend the aid of the types of the TIMES to help the remonstrance of

AN UP TOWN RESIDENT.

The Story of the Female Robinson Crusoe.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, April 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A due regard for the integrity of "COLTON'S Map of the United States," impels me to state that I fear you have been imposed upon by your "Chicago correspondent," whose pretty story of "A Female Robinson Crusoe" I see in your issue of this morning. The writer of it evidently did not take sufficient time to study the geography of the Lakes to make his "yarn" even plausible. It will not bear the test of even a moderate examination.

Racine, Wisconsin, is not a port where vessels would probably *arrive* from Marquette, Lake Superior, even if one could have arrived this Spring, which is not possible. "Marquette," Lake Superior, is over one hundred miles above the "Sault Ste. Marie," which is at the head of St. Mary's River." The only water channel out of Lake Superior into Lake Huron, at the "Sault," are the "Falls" or "Rapids," of one mile long, bearing that name, impassable for boats or vessels, except by the celebrated Ship Canal, recently built around them by the State of Michigan, with land appropriated by the General Government. This Canal and the Falls are forty or fifty miles above Lake Huron—all the way a crooked, difficult channel to navigate, and never attempted by the most skillful pilots, except by daylight. This river is now, and has been since November last, completely frozen over. The ice being only last week—when I had information direct—"twenty inches thick, and solid blue." The whole Lake Superior fleet of steamers are now waiting the opening of that River, to *get into* that Lake. That the vessels alluded to by your correspondent could have come through the River this Spring, is simply impossible.

The bark *Mary*, upon which the young lady is stated to have been wrecked, your correspondent states was bound from Cleveland to Green Bay. Now Green Bay is a large sheet of water, lying in the State of Wisconsin, to the northward and westward of Lake Michigan, and emptying into it. A vessel, on such a voyage, would pass through Lake Erie, St. Clair, the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, Lake Huron, and thence through the Straits of Mackinac into Lake Michigan and Green Bay. She would not enter the St. Mary's River or Lake Superior at all, nor could she have passed through that difficult channel, through the Ship Canal, with its locks, and thence into Lake Superior and two hundred and fifty miles up its northern coast, without giving its crew time to easily consume ten barrels of "good whisky," getting several times very drunk and sober, and then fully knowing they were so far from their destination as when they started.

"Dan" was a good "fellow" to stand at the helm so long, and does not seem to have had his share of whisky. The Captain and mate were very wicked to "Retire" so early during such a *terrific storm*, and must have been very "tight. The mate, especially, was very rude to so neglect his "not positively handsome cousin."

Being "driven" by the gale to nearly opposite Sault Ste. Marie is very good, but when you know that the river at that point is not half as wide as your East River, at Peck Slip *Ferry*, and the point is directly at the foot of impassable rapids, (except through the Canal,) it does not seem so much of a "drive" after all.

The "Great Manitoulins" is at the head of Lake Huron. The vessel was here just at dark, when she was assailed by the terrific storm. Before morning she had driven fifty miles up the St. Mary's River, through the Snip Canal, and one hundred and fifty miles up Lake Superior, to Michipicoten Island, and finally went ashore on an uninhabited island one hundred miles further up the Lake, to the northwest, and above "Isle Royale," Lake Superior, being two hundred and fifty miles above the Sault.

Mr. Editor, your correspondent has not the imagination of of DE FOE, and, unlike him, has laid his scene too near at home to stand an investigation.

Briefly, sir, I think the whole "yarn" an imposition, only exceeded by that very fancy sketch recently put forth by a Boston lady, portraying an interview with a Mr. C—— and family, at his oriental cottage, amidst the spice groves of Ceylon, which caused a sensation, not very pleasant to the feelings of the parties interested. That sketch was, however, geographically correct, this one is geographically wrong; and as I reside upon the Lakes, and know them "intimately," have thought it for the benefit of the "rising generation" that such gross errors should be corrected at once and that you should know that either you have been imposed upon by a wicked joke or the story is sadly misstated.

W. D. W.

The Hon. John Letcher's Record on the Fugitive Slave Law.

For a man whose pride it is to represent the extreme Pro-Slavery doctrines of the South, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Virginia presents a curious record. When first spoken of as a candidate, a portion of his own party objected to him on the ground that some twelve or fifteen years ago he sanctioned and aided in publishing a pamphlet written by the Rev. Mr. RUFFNER, in which Slavery was denounced. This charge he was obliged to admit, and made his peace with the Virginia Democracy, so far as to procure a nomination, by professing a complete change of views and the most hearty repentance. We have said that he secured the nomination, though there still remain suspicious Democrats, who receive with grains of allowance that sort of penitence which a politician professes on the eve of a Convention.

But, within a few days, another allegation, still more damaging, has been hurled at Mr. LETCHER. The Washington *Republic* charged him with saying in debate last Winter that he would not have voted for the Fugitive Slave law. A prompt and emphatic denial was put in by the Washington *States*; but, in its next issue, the *States* tendered an apology to its "Abolition cotemporary," and, by way of correction, inserted the following language of Mr. LETCHER, uttered at the late session, by way of admitting that he "did make such a statement" as the *Republic* imputed to him.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I wish to ask the gentleman a question. Did he vote against the Fugitive Slave law?

Mr. LETCHER—*I was not here.* [Laughter.] I happened to be on that day addressing my constituents, and warning them of the revolutionary conduct being pursued by these *moderate* and *temperate* gentlemen on your side of the House, and who constitute your party.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I would like to know whether the gentleman would not have voted for it if he had been here?

Mr. LETCHER—*I would not*; but not because I considered the Fugitive Slave law either inexpedient or unconstitutional. It is sufficient for me to know that it is now the law of the land, in full force and effect. But you, gentlemen, not content with its enactment in 1850, gravely reenact it, and specially apply it to Kansas; and as you have all now given it your approval, I trust we shall hear nothing more of its unconstitutionality, or of its barbarous features. When you return to your constituents, I expect to learn that you have admitted your error—that by the same process of reasoning which has satisfied your minds, you will satisfy them of its constitutionality, and its accordance with the laws of God, and urge upon them the propriety and duty of a rigid enforcement of all its provisions.

On the following day the *States* retracted its retraction, as follows:

"In our haste to correct what we conceived an injustice to our Abolition cotemporary, the *Republic*, we were misled by an imperfect examination of a debate in the House, to a belief that Mr. LETCHER had declared he would have voted against the Fugitive Slave law. On more thorough investigation, we discover we were right in the first instance.

Mr. LETCHER, in the debate alluded to, was not questioned with reference to the Fugitive Slave law; but as to whether he would have voted for the celebrated 'DUNN amendment,' which provided for a repeal of so much of the Kansas act as repealed the Missouri Compromise, and in connection therewith extended the provisions of the Fugitive Slave act over Kansas and Nebraska.

Our apology of yesterday, therefore, stands for nothing, whilst the statement of our original article remains in full force and effect, and the *Republic* is convicted of a deliberate attempt to misrepresent Mr. LETCHER."

The matter is thus involved in fog. Mr. LETCHER was not in Congress when the Fugitive Slave law passed. Whether he had sufficiently recovered from his Ruffnerism to have given his vote for the bill, had he been a member, is perhaps a matter of doubt, even to himself.

The Story of the Female Robinson Crusoe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent's story of Miss RICHARDSON'S shipwreck and three years' residence on an uninhabited Island on Lake Superior, northwest of Isle Royal, cannot be true, from the following facts which are within my personal knowledge.

Green Bay, where the bark *Mary* was bound, is on the west coast of Lake Michigan. The British Island of Grand Manitoulin, which the *Mary* passed "just at dark," before the storm commenced, is on the east coast of Lake Huron, about 130 miles southeast from Sault St. Marie. Your correspondent thinks that the Island the Captain found himself near "when the morning broke, and where the vessel was wrecked," was Michipicoton, which is on Lake Superior, about 300 miles northwest from Manitoulin, and 150 miles east from Isle Royal. To get from Lake Huron to Lake Superior, a vessel must ascend St. Mary's River and pass through the canal at the village of Sault St. Marie, of which Miss RICHARDSON makes no mention

Miss RICHARDSON thinks "my Island is about 25 miles from the British coast, and when rescued she was soon forwarded to Fort William. Now, Fort William is the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort, at the head of Lake Superior, 50 miles from Isle Royal, and nearly 300 miles from Manitoulin, where the *Mary* passed "just at dark," the night before the wreck. The Menomonee Indians, who Miss RICHARDSON says rescued her, live on Menomie Island, at the entrance of Green Bay, Lake Michigan.

B.

The Oberlin Rescuers.

The case of the thirty-seven persons, chiefly students of Oberlin College, and including a Professor of that institution, for the rescue of a fugitive slave in September last, has been before the United States District Court at Cleveland for the past week. SIMEON BUSHNELL was the first to be tried, and on Saturday he was convicted. It was a struck Jury, made up, as is said, wholly of Democrats, one of whom was a United States official.

The trial of BUSHNELL by a struck or special Jury was at his own request, a defendant having the exclusive right in criminal cases to demand such a jury, instead of one taken from the general panel. Mr. BUSHNELL exercised that right, and the Marshal summoned forty persons, ten only of whom were Republicans. The prosecution and the defence then availed themselves of their legal privileges, each to strike out twelve of the forty. The result was that sixteen Democrats were left, from which number the Jury was taken.

After the conviction of BUSHNELL the Judge suggested that the trial of the next prisoner be proceeded with before the same jury, whereupon the counsel for the defence denounced such course as an outrage, declaring that their clients would surrender themselves into the hands of the District Attorney rather than submit. That officer accordingly placed them in charge of the Marshal, who took them to jail. They were very kindly received by the Sheriff, who rendered their captivity comparatively easy by imprisoning them in his private dwelling with enjoyment of the best the house afforded. Prof. PECK preached at the jail door on Sunday, to four hundred people, an able and excellent discourse. On Monday they were brought back to Court, and the case of C. H. LANGSTON was called. His counsel objected to the assay, on the ground that the jury had before them in BUSHNELL'S case substantially the same points which would come up in LANGSTON'S. The Judge held that as the indictment was mainly identical in either case, the objection was good, and ordered a new jury. BUSHNELL has not yet been sentenced. The punishment for his offence is a fine not over $1,000 and imprisonment not to exceed six months.

Ever since their arrest, the thirty-seven and their friends have scouted the idea that conviction could be possible in the Western Reserve, and the result, so far, has somewhat astonished them.

A NEW JURY ORDERED—THE PRISONERS AGAIN IN COURT.

The Oberlin rescuers, who refused to be tried by the Jury which convicted Mr. BUSHNELL, have been awarded the privilege of a new Jury. On Monday, 18th, they were taken from jail into Court, and the case of Mr. LANGSTON was called. The Cleveland *Herald* says:

"The Court stated that, owing to the incorrect reports of the testimony as published in the papers, an order would be made that an official reporter be sworn to report the trial stenographically. LOUIS FAIRBAN was thereupon sworn as a reporter for the convenience of the Court.

Judge SPALDING (on being asked if the defendants had any objections to the Jury) said he challenged the array, except the twelve men, because it was the 'Struck Jury' called for the trial of BUSHNELL, and have, therefore, passed upon all the facts in the case except the one fact, Whether each of these defendants was present at the time the offence was alleged to have been committed.

Mr. RIDDLE, for defence, cited cases to show that the courts have invariably, in Northern Ohio, ordered a separate jury for every case involving the same facts.

The Court asked Mr. RIDDLE if there were five counterfeiters, engaged in the same crime, to be tried separately, what would be the practice, as he understands it?

Mr. RIDDLE replied that they would have, as he understood it, such a separate trial.

The Court said it was very clearly of opinion that if the facts are the same it would be right and better to give the defendants a new jury. The Court is of opinion that if the indictment is the same in this case as in the other, merely being a change of name of defendant, the same jury should not try the case that tried BUSHNELL.

Mr. BACKUS asked the Court itself to designate the jurors who shall serve on the new jury.

The Court declined so to do, leaving it to the Marshal to select as usual.

The Marshal asked for instructions. He wanted to know if in case he knew of a man who would not execute the law, whether he should put him on. The Court said he must select good and lawful men.

The Federal Judiciary and the Slave-Trade.

Judge CAMPBELL delivered a long and able charge to the Grand Jury of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of Alabama at the opening of the Court on the 12th inst. After reminding them of their duty to present for trial every violation of law which might be brought to their attention, and stating that the Constitution of the United States and the Federal laws made under its authority, are the supreme laws of the land and binding upon States as well as individuals, he spoke of the *pirate* as the most prominent offender against the law of nations in time of peace, and said that in close proximity to his offence was that committed by carrying on the *Slave-trade*. He rehearsed the provisions of the laws of Congress against this traffic and went on to show that owners of vessels, capitalists, and all who might in any way aid in the Slave-trade were embraced in the penalties of the law as completely as the officers and crew of the slavers themselves. Still another class of offenders against these laws are those who hold in their custody or sell and dispose of those who may thus be brought into the country in violation of these laws. The Judge entered into a careful exposition of the law on this point, because he said he had heard with no little mortification, that two bodies of these persons have been brought to Mobile, having passed through the length of that judicial district without molestation or hindrance. He also rehearsed the circumstances under which these laws in regard to the Slave-trade were originally enacted, and proceeded to say:

"Subsequently, the opposition to the trade increased in intensity throughout the world. Treaties have been made among all the Christian States for its abolition. The laws of the United States have been made more stringent, and the public conscience sanctioned the rigor of the laws. For more than fifty years has the prohibition of the trade been absolute, and during that period all the indications were, that none would be willing to take any step backwards. I am sure that when the proposition to reopen the trade was submitted from some responsible source, that *the whole country was astonished with a great astonishment.* I am sure that the fraudulent and practical efforts that have been made to make slaves of Africans, in despite of the treaties and laws of the United States, can awaken no other sentiments than those of *indignation and disgust*, and prompt to no other resolutions than those that will aid to maintain the supremacy of the laws. In reference to the attempts to violate them in this District, I invoke your active and diligent efforts to bring the malefactors to justice."

The Duel Between Midshipmen Key and Sherburne.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Since the killing of PHILIP BARTON KEY by Mr. SICKLES, mention has been frequently made of the duel in which Mr. KEY'S elder brother lost his life, and in every statement that has reached me the circumstances connected with that unfortunate affair have been incorrectly stated. I will now give you a short account of the occurrence, and am the more disposed to do so from the fact that, at the time the duel took place, the whole thing was grossly misrepresented, and great injustice thereby done to Mr. SHERBURNE and myself, which has been only partially corrected to this day:

In the Winter of 1835 and '36, Mr. DANIEL KEY and Mr. JOHN SHERBURNE, (the former from Maryland, the latter from New-Hampshire,) both midshipmen in the Navy, came home from the Pacific Ocean on board of one of the naval vessels, (whose name I do not now remember.) Mr. SHERBURNE was attached to this ship; Mr. KEY came as passenger, under arrest for an act of insubordination on board of his ship, the frigate *Brandywine*.

Mr. SHERBURNE was of a quiet unobtrusive character, but from some caprice, Mr. KEY had conceived a dislike for him, and during the passage, annoyed him with careless insults. On arriving at Hampton Roads Mr. KEY determined to force Mr. SHERBURNE into a duel; the latter seeing no alternative, (Mr. KEY having challenged him,) agreed to meet him. This took place while Mr. S. was at Hampton Roads. As soon as he reached Norfolk he was arrested by the civil authorities and placed under bond to keep the peace. This put a stop to the matter at that time.

Mr. KEY shortly after left Norfolk, and went to Washington City, where his father (the late FRANCIS S. KEY) resided. Mr. SHERBURNE went to Baltimore to prepare for examination by the Naval Board, which met there in May, that year, (1836.)

After examination, Mr. S. came to Washington, where his father also resided. Upon reaching this place, he learned that Mr. KEY (from the time they had separated at Norfolk, up to that day) had suffered no opportunity to pass, without traducing his (SHERBURNE'S) character in the most unjustifiable manner, charging him with cowardice in not meeting him (KEY) at Norfolk, when he well knew that Mr. S. had been prevented from doing so by civil arrest. During my first interview with Mr. SHERBURNE, (one or two days after he reached Washington) he mentioned the difficulty with Mr. KEY, and asked me to act as his friend in its settlement. I consented to do so. The next day, (I think the 15th or 16th of June, 1835,) about 9 or 10 o'clock A. M., I called on Mr. KEY, he was at his father's residence in C street, between Third and Fourth streets, the same I presume, in which the late Mr. P. BARTON KEY resided. We were alone in the room.

I at once mentioned that I had called as the friend of Mr. SHERBURNE to make arrangements to close the unsettled difficulty between himself and Mr. S. He replied "there was no difficulty between himself and Mr. SHERBURNE." I asked if he had not challenged Mr. S., and, if so, how it had been settled? He replied, "Sherburne is a damned scoundrel, and I will not meet him." I then observed that I was not there to discuss Mr. SHERBURNE'S character—that I was there to say at once, and finally, whether he meant to meet Mr. S. or no. He was very much agitated at the time, and asked me "to allow him a few moments to collect himself." Some four or five minutes having passed, he said he would fight Mr. S., "provided it was done immediately." I then asked him if one hour from that time would suit him. He remarked that he would "have to provide himself with a friend."